"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow Monday; fair, colder Tuesday; southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,520. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1916.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT PERVADES CITY

Great Throng, in Which Rich and Poor Mingle, Gathers at Madison Square Tree.

THOUSANDS JOIN IN SONG

Policemen, in Santa Claus Role, Distribute $65,000 Worth of Gifts to the Poor.

COMMUNITY TREES POPULAR

Old Custom of Street Singing Revived in Greenwich Village by Children.

The day to which the children have looked forward so long was ushered in with song and light and brass bands in every quarter of the city last night. In public parks and playgrounds in every part of the city there were great Christmas trees illumined with thousands of myriad colored lights, surrounded by great choruses singing carols. Other bands of singers roved about the streets to serenade those who spent their Christmas Eve at home. From the community viewpoint, it was New York's greatest Christmas Eve.

First in importance among these came the huge "Tree of Light" in Madison Square. This giant tree, which, unlighted, has attracted crowds of persons during the few days since it was erected, was lighted for the first time at 6 o'clock last night. The ceremony attending the lighting was a beautiful and impressive one. When, after trumpeters' calls sounded toward the four points of the compass and a strange chanting reply by a full costumed Indian, the tree was lighted, thousands of persons who had stood watching the spectacle applauded spontaneously. Chimes sounded in the church on Madison Avenue across from the square and a procession marched slowly to the stand erected near the tree, singing glad Christmas carols. Then the throng joined in the singing.

Democratic Throng at Tree.

It was a truly democratic crowd which gathered for the lighting of the tree. In it were many of the unfortunates of the type to be found there throughout the year. In it also were well-dressed men and women and a number of children who stared in open-eyed wonder at the great tree and the large white star that adorned its tip. The down-and-outers, the children, and the persons whose mothers were waiting for them all joined in the singing, and together presented a spectacle as interesting as the tree itself. Beside the tree was the legend in white electric lights: "Peace on earth to men of good will."

There will be special programs at this great "Tree of Light" from 8 to 10 o'clock this evening, and on Tuesday and Wednesday. A chorus of a thousand voices and a band of ninety pieces, conducted by Harry Barnhardt, will give the entertainment there tomorrow night, when "The Messiah" will be sung. At 4:30 Wednesday afternoon the "Kiddie Klub" will sing, and the entertainment will be arranged especially for children.

While the throngs were enjoying the city's largest community tree in the square the old Saxon custom of choruses of singers wandering about the streets to make Christmas Eve tuneful with carols was being revived in Greenwich Village. Groups of a hundred or more children sang at the windows of persons who, as an invitation to sing, had merely to place a candle in the window.

Policemen as Santa Clauses.

It was in the police stations, however, that thousands of the city's children found good cheer and concrete evidence that the spirit of Christmas was real yesterday. The police transformed themselves into blue-coated Santa Clauses this year, and collected $65,000 to distribute presents among the thousands that they knew would have no other Santa Claus.

On the east side the distribution of these gifts by the police was a joyous, and sometimes pathetic, sight. The Sixth Police Precinct Station, for instance, is in Elizabeth Street, just around the corner from Canal, in the heart of "Little Italy." At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, instead of 2:30, the hour that had been announced for the distribution to begin, the first of the little Italians was let into the station to see the tree that Sana Claus had brought. The reason for advancing the hour was that so many hundreds of the little waifs were already shivering in the crisp air on the street to be "on time."

A dozen policemen worked harder yesterday afternoon in this station than they had been obliged to work during the street car strike, but did it willingly. Aiding them, too, were half a dozen of the young women who teach school in the Italian classes of the district. But as rapidly as they all worked, the crowd of children increased more rapidly. Last evening the supply of gifts was almost exhausted, but the line of children and their mothers extended to the corner of Canal Street and half a block up this street, and it was all that half a dozen more husky policemen could do to keep them in line.

The distribution here was typical of the distribution in progress in a couple of dozen other police stations. The presents consisted of warm clothes, sweaters, shoes, woolen caps, candy, oranges and apples, and a few toys. They were placed in bags labeled with ages, the clothes in each bag being intended for a child of about the age indicated by the label.

Woods Visits Stations.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods called during the afternoon at the station in his own precinct, in East Thirty-fifth Street, and found a tree stretching from roof to basement in the court of the building. This station was probably the most elaborately decorated of

Continued on Page 4.

Austria-Hungary Bars All Imported Luxuries

VIENNA, Dec. 23, (via London, Dec. 24.)—A law prohibiting the importation into Austria-Hungary of all articles of luxury became effective today.

The list includes Southern fruits, champagne, chocolate, high-priced textiles, such as silk and half-silk garments; furs, toys, jewelry, musical instruments and perfumery. The intent of the law is to prevent the outgo of money to foreign countries and cause improved exchange rates.

Travelers to Austria-Hungary are warned not to wear jewelry, which will be confiscated at the border.

GRANDMA FREED BY A HIGHER COURT

Mrs. Bessinger, Who Would Not Support Grandchildren, at Home for Christmas.

KEPT WEEK IN WORKHOUSE

She Says Food There Is Bad and Scanty and Attendants Are Unkind to Inmates.

Mrs. Clara M. Bessinger, who was committed to the workhouse on a charge of contempt because she refused to obey a court order to support the three children of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edna Jones, whose husband had deserted her, was released yesterday afternoon from the Tombs and is now at her home on Cedar Avenue, Richmond Hill. Her lawyer, Edward F. Hazelton of Jamaica, worked until 4 o'clock yesterday morning to obtain Mrs. Bessinger's freedom in order that she might eat her Christmas dinner at home.

On Saturday afternoon a writ of habeas corpus was argued before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, and briefs were submitted at the request of the Justice. Meanwhile Mrs. Bessinger had been taken to the Tombs from the workhouse to await the decision. When the writ was signed Mrs. Bessinger was released on the ground that she was unlawfully and unjustly confined. Justice Greenbaum held that the committing Magistrate had no jurisdiction and that he could have such jurisdiction only upon application of the Commissioner of Charities after an order issued by the Commissioner for the support of the children had been violated.

When she arrived at her home late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Bessinger found a warm supper prepared for her by a neighbor.

"I am going to eat my Christmas dinner outside prison walls after all," said Mrs. Bessinger, "in spite of Magistrate Harry Miller of Jamaica, who sent me to the workhouse for failure to obey orders to support my three grandchildren. Naturally this is a grand homecoming. The workhouse is not a pleasant place to spend a week in, and after what I suffered there it will take me another week to recover from the effects of it.

"My eight days there were a trying experience. While I was not compelled to work while I was there, at my own request I worked in the Red Cross department making bandages. I had a room to myself—or, rather, a cell—most of the time I was there, but I was behind bars and locked in every night. However, I ought to be thankful that I had space to myself, for in some of the larger cells thirty of the inmates were herded together. I didn't expect, nor did I ask, for different treatment from that given to the other inmates. I tried to do good in the workhouse while I was there, as I said I would on the day that I was sentenced. Thank God, though, that I got out of it alive.

"The food there is vile. Many of the laundrywomen and other inmates who work hard should have better food and more of it. They can hardly exist on the food given them, for it is not fit for any human being. I'll just give you a sample of the menu. For breakfast, a little oatmeal or farina, with a little milk, a little hash, unfit to eat; two pieces of bread, a bowl of coffee, and no butter. This is served on a tin plate with a spoon, as no knives or forks are allowed except at dinner. For dinner we had two boiled potatoes, some parts of meat which are unfit to eat, and maybe mashed carrots or some other vegetable—so mashed as to be unrecognizable, with a bowl of thin soup, perhaps good enough for pigs. One evening we had some prunes, but I couldn't eat them.

"About half the time I was in the workhouse I couldn't eat the food, but I found that the food I discarded was greedily seized by the other inmates. I saw many instances where the inmates took the crumbs of bread from the plates of the others who had left them, and ate them hungrily. I shall be glad if my experience, trying as it has been, should result in an investigation which will provide better food for those poor people on the island."

Speaking of the attendants at the workhouse, Mrs. Bessinger said that she saw many instances of unkindness in their treatment of the inmates. "I saw many of the inmates who were treated very badly," she added, "but a few of the attendants showed some human feeling. Personally I demanded respect and got it."

Magistrate Harry Miller of Jamaica, who sent Mrs. Bessinger to the workhouse, said last night:

"The law was there and it had never been reversed, so I thought I was justified. Before I committed Mrs. Bessinger to the workhouse an appeal was taken to County Judge B. J. Humphrey on my first order and he sustained my decision. There was also a decision by Supreme Court Justice William J. Kelly on a writ of reasonable doubt to dismiss the certificate.

"I had committed Mrs. Bessinger's son, Arthur Jones, to jail for six months on his wife's complaint of non-support. After he had been in jail a short time Mrs. Bessinger, accompanied by Mrs. Jones, came before me and asked for his release. She promised to pay if he failed to get a job or did not furnish money for the support of his children. He fled shortly after his release."

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE MEAT For to-morrow's breakfast—a real treat. Made in the country at Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

TO ARM ALL SHIPS; AVOID NEW YORK

Cunard and White Star Liners to Go to Halifax Under Lloyd George's Plan.

CARRY GUNS FORE AND AFT

Passengers and Freight to be Transshipped at the Nova Scotian Port.

PATROL FOR ATLANTIC LANE

Fast Cruisers to be Kept in Call and Steamer Captains to Have Secret Distress Code.

It is understood that under the new Lloyd George plan for controlling British shipping the White Star and Cunard liners will operate between Liverpool and Halifax instead of coming on to New York, and will be armed with six-inch guns fore and aft. In addition to the protection afforded by the guns there will be fast cruisers in certain positions which will be known to the commanders of the liners, who will be provided with special signals to enable them to call for assistance if they are attacked.

The cargoes will be taken from New York and Boston in small steamships to Halifax, where the freight will be transshipped on board the big steamships waiting to convey it to Liverpool or London. Passengers will travel by train. The expense of transshipping the freight and conveying it to Halifax will be very heavy, but it will have to be done in order to make certain that the Government will get sufficient provisions for the people of Great Britain and for the army of 2,000,000 men in France and Flanders.

Reports received yesterday from Portsmouth, England, indicate that the Germans have been turning out submarines recently at the rate of three to five a week, and that they will endeavor to put a chain of these undersea craft around the British Isles in January to cut off all supplies.

The French Government has given commissions in the navy to all commanders of French Line vessels trading to New York, which makes them combatants, and it is understood that these steamships will trade between Halifax and Bordeaux when the arrangements at the Nova Scotian port have been completed.

Commanders of British vessels have been warned not to reply to S O S calls because several steamships have been decoyed by German submarines into giving their positions by wireless and have afterward been sunk.

In shipping circles yesterday it was said that the ban placed by the British Admiralty on the reports concerning the departure and sailing of steamships in the Atlantic trade would make it more difficult for the Germans to get news. Captains and other officers of steamships in port said that the shipping reports should have been stopped long ago. The U-53 would not have been able to put into Newport and sink five steamships the next day if the commander had not got the reports of their movements in the newspapers, said the officers.

It was reported yesterday from Portsmouth that another hospital ship in addition to the Britannic and the Breamar Castle had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean and a number of lives lost. She was a vessel belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, it was said. So far the Admiralty has withheld the news.

WOULD ARM MERCHANTMEN.

Beresford Advocates an Entire Change in British Sea Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Lord Charles Beresford's latest pronouncement on naval matters is a plea for a thorough and far-reaching reconstruction of Great Britain's entire naval policy. In an appeal to the British public he says:

"The present position with regard to the future supply of our food and raw material is, in my opinion, one of unparalleled gravity. Any hiatus in the lines of communication of our ocean-borne traffic would create an appalling state of affairs, particularly as we shall soon have to take steps to revictual the country.

"The new strategy and tactics that have been developed in submarine warfare, changing the area of attack from headlands and shallow waters to the deep sea, require strategy and tactics to meet and beat these developments. Submarine warfare in its fresh manipulations must have definite systematic measures for its suppression.

"The navy has been hampered by political exigencies involving in many cases a policy of defense instead of attack. Take the case with regard to the arming of merchant ships. As the armament consists of a gun mounted astern, a British merchant ship, on seeing a submarine, has to put its helm up, expose its broadsides or largest target to the submarine, and run away in order to get its gun to bear, increasing its range every second, making it more difficult to hit the enemy, and adopting a method totally opposed to British traditions, and particularly disgusting to the gallant officers and men of the mercantile marine by assuming an attitude of defense instead of attack. The traditional policy which has made the British Empire what it is has been attack, and always attack, at sea.

"There may be diplomatic difficulties connected with the arming of merchant vessels for attack, but surely these difficulties could easily be surmounted. Germany has directly challenged us, and has cut and stopped our route to Holland, a short distance of about eighty miles. The War Staff should immediately set to work to devise means for opening the line of communication between this country and Holland."

PINEHURST, N. C. All Out-of-Door Sports. Climate perfect. Write Hotel Carolina.—Advt.

Kaiser Sends a Message to Troops for Christmas.

LONDON, Monday Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says Emperor William has sent the following Christmas greetings to all the German armies and to Germans at home:

Honor to God above, peace on earth, and to man, happiness. God bless the third war Christmas of all those away in the field and of those at home in our dear fatherland.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL A SPLENDID WRECK

Famous Building So Damaged by Germans Restoration Is Impossible.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT

Men in Trenches Cheerful While Some Lucky Ones Get Furlough for Holidays.

By VIOLA IRWIN WILLIAMS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—I have been permitted to visit Rheims and the front line trenches northeast of it at Christmas time, and regret that every woman in France who has a son, father, or brother at the front cannot do the same. Not to give them courage, for they do not need that, but to allow them to realize the contrast between Paris reading the news and the army making it, between the great civilian army which watches the diplomatic squabbles and the poilus who watch the German trenches.

French soldiers are invariably well informed about the progress of the war and the principal diplomatic events, but they are far too busy defending their territory to worry as did Paris over Rumania's failure to defend hers. The wave of depression following the recent eastern events has not touched the men at the front. Immediately the zone of the armies is entered there is an all pervading atmosphere of perfectly steady efficiency. The French Army of today seems to have reached the zenith of perfect organization.

With a special permit from General Headquarters, we left Paris in "perfect Christmas weather," cold sunlight and a light snow, in a military train filled with permissionaires returning to [illegible]. An officer on one side of me was reading poetry, another apparently memorizing instructions touching German prisoners. The latter, gathering that I was an American, suddenly informed me he had a godmother in New York, that he was from Lille and that he had still no news whatever from his family there.

At Epernay we were met by the Lieutenant in charge of our party, and in big blue military cars sped through the lovely Champagne country to Rheims. The road was bordered continuously by masks either of gray cloth or of thin hedge branches to screen the constantly passing provision vans and troop convoys from German telescopes. Nearing Rheims, the fourth and fifth line trenches showed white among the thick cut vines. Thousands of great crows swept up from the fields constantly—I have never seen so many.

From the brow of the last hill Rheims was suddenly visible, dominated by the cathedral. The cathedral is the raison d'être and glory of Rheims, and has proved her destruction. Turning sharply into a tiny street we faced the Place de la Cathedrale. The lofty, lacy dream in stone was before us. Its effect is overpowering. The best photographs give an inadequate idea of the extent of its mutilation. It is ravaged cruelly beyond any hope of adequate restoration. It stands upright today, thanks to its incredible strength, its ancient walls, its beauty infinitely more touching in its terrible disfigurement. Yet blackened and torn, the rosy stone falling from its towers, it still stands a monument not only to the pre-eminence of France's art and idealism, but to her proud courage. The damage is astoundingly unequal. The right half of the big rose window of the façade, protected by a tower angle, is almost intact, while in the entire left half not a shred of glass remains. The beautiful belfry of the angel is totally destroyed. The north tower is gravely damaged, while certain angles of the right façade are untouched, although blackened by smoke. Incendiary shells, deliberately thrown on the scaffolding of the left tower, are partly responsible for its much greater mutilation. The statues at the portals are now, of course, protected by sandbags, but this was accomplished too late to preserve them entirely, and the verger said also they were rotting beneath the rain-caked sand.

Damage to Cathedral Interior.

The aged Archbishop of Rheims now lives in a tiny house facing the battered skeleton of his bishopric. He is almost prostrated by the long months of agony of his beloved cathedral, and because in the ancient church the presence of women, a sign of joy, has been forbidden. By extra special permission, however, I was permitted to visit the interior. Many Americans who have visited Rheims cathedral during past Christmas seasons will remember the stately gorgeousness and characteristic joy of its ceremonials. Let these now imagine the roof in many places widely open to the sky, delicate skeletons only remaining of the many arched stained glass windows, the vast nave and choir stripped and stark. All the priceless wood carvings of the portals have been burned, destroying with them the adjacent world-famous statues. The incomparably beautiful half-destroyed rosace of the façade dominates the ruin of the interior.

But in the devastation there are some miraculous exceptions. Two of the most ancient and precious windows of the cathedral, in the north transept, are so far not even touched, although in the roof immediately above them a jagged shell hole reveals several meters of sky. Some sparrows and pigeons, entering freely the great open window spaces, perched on the wonderful carvings crowning the columns. The only bits of color remaining in the cathedral are a little blue canopy marking the spot where Charles VII. was crowned in the presence of Jeanne d'Arc and a great crucifix, the oldest piece in the cathedral, which it is incredible the Fine Arts Commission, which is responsible, has not removed.

Rheims Cathedral in its present state is a monument also to certain German qualities. Its destruction has been deliberate, laborious, malicious. It is a universally recognized "strafe point." The troops at Rheims, on learning of French successes elsewhere on the line,

Continued on Page 2.

SWITZERLAND SUPPORTS PEACE MOVE AND IS WILLING TO JOIN WORLD LEAGUE; OTHER NEUTRALS LIKELY TO FOLLOW

OFFICIAL GERMANY SPEAKS

Sympathetic to Wilson's Note, Under Secretary Bussche Says.

OPPOSED TO ANY PARTITION

Holds Alienation of Dardanelles in Peace Parleys Should Be Prevented.

RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONS

Won't Speak About Belgium, but Asks How About Greece and Rumania.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and formerly First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, in an interview with a member of the Overseas News Agency staff regarding President Wilson's note to the belligerents, describes the reception of the note by German official circles as sympathetic.

The Under Secretary opened the conversation himself without delay, says the news agency report of the interview, by saying: "I am sure I know what you want to ask me. You want to know our opinion about what I may call President Wilson's peace note. In this case I think it would be best if you asked me regarding those points which impress you as most important."

In complying with his suggestion, the interviewer said: "There are two main points in the [illegible] which, although [illegible] each other, make separate [illegible] necessary. The first is in relation to the immediate and near future, and conveys the meaning that the conditions ought to be made known under which the belligerents consider the conclusion of peace possible. The second problem is further reaching. It takes a broad view of the possibilities of the future in general and asks by what means such catastrophes as the present can be averted."

Baron Bussche, says the account of the interview, agreed to this, and said that also to his mind the two points mentioned made a somewhat different treatment desirable.

Protection of Small States.

"As to the problem which you mention last," he remarked, "that of general arrangements for the future, I dare say that the United States will play an important part in them. The United States always has been among the most enthusiastic and foremost advocates of the idea of arbitration.

"As to the conclusion of peace itself, this must be done by the belligerents. I think I understand President Wilson aright if I say that he does not offer mediation for this point, and that he only shows the interest which the United States, as well as all other neutrals, naturally have to see peace restored. The President says that in this direction it would be of material advantage if conditions could be communicated under which the belligerents consider it possible to make peace. As to these conditions, I may point out one remarkable fact: All the belligerents have insisted that one of their most important aims is the protection of small neutral States.

"I don't want to reopen discussions of the past. I want to be as impartial, as 'neutral,' as it is possible to be in the present hour when I state what must be Germany's standpoint in this respect. All the belligerents agreed in words about this position of neutrals, but as to their action they have been less unanimous. I don't want to speak about Belgium at all. As I've already said, I don't want to speak of the past.

Cites Greece and Rumania.

"But how about Greece, how about Rumania? Rumania has been dragged into the war virtually against her will by the Entente. Of course, we recognize that Lloyd George in his last speech called the Entente's action in Rumania's case a blunder, but that is small comfort. And then about Constantinople? M. Trepoff, the Russian Premier, a few days ago announced to the world that possession of this city had been promised to Russia by the Entente in 1915. Does this not mean the partition of a State which cannot even be called small, and which has assisted vitally during the present war?

"At all events, from our standpoint we must insist that an aggressive coalition of the great powers against one or several others, with the intention of partition or conquest, ought to be prevented."

Finally Baron Bussche, asked to express his general opinion regarding the President's note, said:

"I think I can state now that the President's note has been received with sympathy. This is certainly true of official circles.

"We shall know after a few days what will be the Entente's answer to our offer to enter into a conversation on negotiations or a conference in which the belligerents can outline and communicate their conditions. This, I understand, is also President Wilson's opinion; and we shall know whether the Entente will avoid answering this, our question, as, according to the latest utterances of Entente statesmen, may seem possible, or whether things will take a different course."

Continued on Page 3.

Cologne Gazette Says Germany Would Open Dardanelles to Russian War and Merchant Ships

LONDON, Dec. 24.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Prefacing an evidently inspired leading editorial with the statement that Germany does not desire to create a feeling of revenge in Russia which would provoke another war, the Cologne Gazette declares that Germany intends to restore the Russian Baltic provinces, but that Russia must recognize that the new situation created in Poland cannot be changed. The paper argues that in taking Poland Germany was really rendering a service to Russia, and that, deprived of Poland, Russia will form a united and homogeneous empire.

"Germany will never allow Russia to possess Constantinople, according to the paper, but is ready to negotiate with Turkey and Russia an arrangement permitting Russian warships and merchantmen to navigate the strait."

NOTE STUPEFYING, SAYS A PACIFIST

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Calls Wilson's Move Most Untimely.

PRESS DEPLORES STEP

Paris Papers Think Neutral Intervention Will Aid Only the Germans.

By BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Paris, Dec. 24.

To The New York Times:

President Wilson's note is stupefying. It comes as untimely as possible. It seems made to urge us toward walking into the trap of German peace—that is, of perpetual universal war. Furthermore, the note makes no difference whatever between the Government of Emperor William the Second, who declared war, and the nations who have had to put up with it. No difference between the nations, which, like the Belgians, have given their lives in the defense of right and the Government which violated all its promises and killed confidence in treaties. No difference between the executioner and his victims. This is demoralizing.

Despite all, I personally believe Wilson is sincere and his badly expressed intentions good and generous. We have everything to gain in making known once more that we are supporting this war simply because we were attacked. We will support it till the very end—that is, till we have the certitude that its recommencement shall not depend on the ambition, caprice, or madness of a Hohenzollern.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The press is unanimous in regarding President Wilson's intervention in the world conflict as untimely, many writers deploring the move as misdirected and harmful to the Allies.

Gustave Hervé, in an article headed "Merci, Monsieur Wilson," does not mince matters when he says:

"The American note is the greatest blow we have received in our chest since Charleroi, the most dangerous for the morale of our nation. To understand the soul of the allied peoples the President of the American Republic would have to have lost a father, son, or brother in this horrible butchery; he would have to have seen several hundred thousand of his fellow-citizens massacred, he would have to have seen them, their women and children dragged into slavery hundreds of leagues from home and obliged to manufacture arms to slay their own kindred."

Saint Brice, the level-headed and well-informed political expert of the Journal, says:

"Dec. 20 furnished the most important diplomatic event since Aug. 3, 1914. The inspiration of the American move is certainly an honorable one. Wilson's note breathes honesty. Wilson has taken this step in loyalty to end the war, from which the neutrals suffer greatly, and for fear of seeing his country drawn into the abyss, in the hope—chimerical, perhaps, but very American—to build a society of European nations on the model of the New World. But will not this generous conception have precisely the result of defeating its purpose by stopping the struggle before the terrible sacrifices undergone have borne fruit?"

The impression that Wilson's note will favor Germany's schemes is also expressed by the Matin, which remarks:

"On reflection it can be granted that Wilson's note was not drawn up in agreement with Germany, but as it stands it will aid the designs of our enemies. When they speak of the status quo they really want to consolidate the empire of Central Europe which they have just forged and make of it an instrument of their future appetites."

If there is one point on which all writers agree it is the inadmissibility of consenting that the Allies' cause be put on the same footing as that of the Central Empires. Thus the Petit Parisien writes:

"Some surprise will be felt that the American note places the two groups of belligerents on the same footing. Wilson, who is an eminent jurisconsult, and has so often shown a sense of justice, could have held in account the responsibilities of either side by distinguishing between those who were attacked and those who attacked. In 1863 France offered her good services to Lincoln to end the war of secession, and Lincoln courteously replied that the North preferred to arrange directly her conflict with the South."

Lincoln's refusal of exterior mediation is alluded to in similar terms by other writers. Stephen Pichon, in the Petit Journal, recalls this precedent when he writes:

"As for the idea of mediation which appears between the lines of this unexpected document, must we recall that the United States Government has constantly refused to Europe the right to intervene in American affairs, both as

Continued on Page 3.

BERLIN REVISES COMMENT ON NOTE

Criticism Decreases with Publication of Full Text of President's Suggestions.

PAN-GERMANS YET HOSTILE

See Only a Tricky Pro-Ally Manoeuvre — Bethmann Hollweg's Supporters Friendly.

Dernburg Says Wilson Has Rung Bells of Peace

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"I have analyzed President Wilson's message, and have come to the conclusion that the President by his message, which is excellent alike in tone and tenor, has done a very great service to humanity and has rung the bells of peace."

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Under page-wide headlines, the German morning newspapers today print the full official text of President Wilson's note to the warring nations, along with columns of editorial comment.

The Berlin press is divided over the Wilson proposal into two sharply defined camps along general lines of cleavage caused by the present dead submarine question. One camp, small but vociferous and led by Count von Reventlow, comprising the Pan-German organs and several other papers that have made common cause with them in the submarine controversy, brands President Wilson's proposal with one accord as a tricky manoeuvre calculated to save England from catastrophe. The other press camp, comprising organs that have consistently opposed Pan-German or super-national tendencies and those which have in the past championed the idea of friendship with America, even at the price of abandoning unlimited submarine warfare—in general, Bethmann Hollweg's supporters—voices approval of the Wilson proposal, varying from cautious restraint to enthusiasm. Even where skepticism toward the proposal is expressed the attitude is taken, nevertheless, that Mr. Wilson should not be answered with newspaper abuse and suspicion. Count von Reventlow, taking as his text the report of the alleged interview with Secretary of State Lansing in which the latter is quoted as saying that America is driving toward the verge of war, writes that he sees President Wilson's peace note accompanied by a threat of war to Germany if it be turned down, and adds: "We have often explained why these American threats, whether carried out or not, can and must leave the German nation utterly cold. To us the moment appears at last to have come for bringing about clarity in our relations in this direction and to resume our freedom of action."

The Taglische Rundschau argues that America wants peace now because it has made enough money out of the war, saying: "There is no more business to be done, therefore it is time to remember the nobler impulses of the human breast."

Discovers Partisan Motives.

The ultra-conservative Kreuz-Zeitung sees powerful interests, particularly the cotton planters, behind President Wilson's peace program, and argues that Mr. Wilson need show no more consideration toward the war industries, since they supported Hughes for President. Mr. Wilson's step it views as interference in the pending action, but changes its tone in conclusion, and says: "Should President Wilson succeed in moving the Entente to make known its peace conditions, Germany need not hesitate to follow this step. We don't want to spoil the game."

The Vossische Zeitung connects President Wilson's peace proposals with the English Cabinet changes and sees in it a carefully staged manoeuvre to save England from impending catastrophe, saying:

"Seldom with equal skill have diplomatic machinations been spun and woven. The alleged conspiracy against the soft-hearted Asquith produced Lloyd George, a strong man who rages and rants that he will tolerate nobody's intervention. Hardly is Mr. Wilson's peace offer known than the well-schooled English press choruses the accusation against Wilson that he seeks to paralyze the strong arm of Albion. Thus everything is beautifully prepared for England to be 'forced' to accept peace from the hands of America, peace which, in reality, England must long for out of its black future."

While the conservative organs are unanimous in condemnatory criticism of President Wilson's proposal, one finds

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SWISS ISSUE PEACE NOTE

Federal Council Indorses Wilson's Move in Address to Belligerents.

KNEW OF IT IN ADVANCE

Tells Powers That It Has Been in Touch with President for Considerable Time.

HOPES FOR WORLD LEAGUE

Would Consider Itself Happy if It Could Aid in a Rapprochement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary of State Lansing tonight made public the text of an official communication from the Swiss Government pledging itself to support the efforts of President Wilson to sound the nations of the world, and particularly the belligerents, with respect to the ending of the war, and guarding against such catastrophes in the future. It shows that the Swiss Government has been "in touch," to quote the communication, with President Wilson concerning his desire to bring peace.

The translation of the note made public tonight shows that it was addressed by the Swiss Federal Council, under date of yesterday, to all belligerents and neutrals, and that the Swiss Government will consider itself happy "if it could act in any, no matter how modest a way, for the rapprochement of the peoples now engaged in the struggle and for a lasting peace." It is the first formal response made by any foreign Government to the note recently forwarded by Secretary Lansing, under instructions from President Wilson, to all belligerents and neutrals.

In diplomatic and official circles it is regarded as the forerunner of a series of notes from neutrals approving and supporting the steps taken by the President in the direction of a better understanding between the nations. The Scandinavian nations, Holland, Spain, and Latin-American nations are expected soon to make responses in which, it is confidently believed in official circles here, that they will adopt as favorable an attitude as has Switzerland.

Text of Swiss Note.

Here is the text of the note from the Swiss Consul, as given out by Mr. Lansing:

The President of the United States of America, with whom the Swiss Federal Council, guided by its warm desire that the hostilities may soon come to an end, has for a considerable time been in touch, had the kindness to apprise the Federal Council of the peace note sent to the Governments of the Central and Entente Powers. In that note President Wilson discusses the great desirability of international agreements for the purpose of avoiding more effectively and permanently the occurrence of catastrophes such as the one under which the peoples are suffering today. In this connection he lays particular stress on the necessity for bringing about the end of the present war. Without making peace proposals himself or offering mediation, he confines himself to sounding as to whether mankind may hope to have approached the haven of peace.

The most meritorious personal initiative of President Wilson will find a mighty echo in Switzerland. True to the obligations arising from observing the strictest neutrality, united by the same friendship with the States of both warring groups of powers, situated like an island amidst the seething waves of the terrible world war, with its ideal and material interests most sensibly jeopardized and violated, our country is filled with a deep longing for peace, and ready to assist by its small means to stop the endless sufferings caused by the war and brought before its eyes by daily contact with the interned, the severely wounded, and those expelled, and to establish the foundations for a beneficial co-operation of the peoples.

The Swiss Federal Council is therefore glad to seize the opportunity to support the efforts of the President of the United States. It would consider itself happy if it could act in any, no matter how modest a way, for the rapprochement of the peoples now engaged in the struggle, and for reaching a lasting peace.

Council Is Supreme.

The Swiss Federal Council, from which this note emanated, is a Bundesrath to which the chief executive authority in Switzerland is deputed, and consists of seven members, elected for three years by the Swiss Federal Assembly. The members of this council must not hold any other office in the Confederation or cantons of Switzerland nor engage in any calling or business. It is only through this executive body that legislative measures are introduced in the deliberative councils. The seven members of the Federal Council act as Ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the Republic of Switzerland—the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Military, Finance, Agriculture, and Posts.

The belief which has been strong in certain quarters that before sending his peace note President Wilson was in possession of important confidential information, and had been in touch with various foreign Governments through confidential reports made by our Ambassadors and Ministers, appears to receive some corroboration from a phrase contained in the officially announced translation of the note from the Swiss Federal Council. At the very outset this note says: "The President of the United States * * * with whom the Swiss Federal Council * * * has for a considerable time been in touch." This is the first official intimation that the President had been in touch with the Swiss Federal Council.

Another significant feature of the note is that it emphasizes and gives prominence to what it regards as that portion of President Wilson's note in which he "discusses the great desirability of international agreements for the purpose of avoiding more effectively and permanently the occurrence of catastrophes such as the one under which the peoples are suffering today." This appears to be interpreted by the Swiss Council as the outstanding feature of the President's note. The Swiss Council's note is accepted as meaning that the Swiss Government would be willing to support any effort by the President in the direction both of peace and of international agreements having for their purpose the prevention of the recurrence of great international wars.

German official circles are not discouraged by the English reception of the German peace proposal or of the President's note. It is felt, it is said, that neither the British Government nor the prominent English papers would consent to a public acknowledgment that peace would be desirable. Such a confession, it was said, would naturally be avoided because it would be regarded by the Central Powers as an admission of weakness, and would prevent them from offering as desirable terms as they might otherwise be willing to concede.

The same explanation was made with regard to the apparent hostility to President Wilson's note among certain German newspapers. While the German Government had indicated its desire for peace, it was said, it was willing to make peace only on certain terms, and there had been every effort to avoid the appearance of wishing to make peace because of growing weakness. The German newspapers which criticise the President's action, therefore, do so because of their natural hostility to interference in the present period of high tension and because they have no intention of making the enemy think that they are ready to stop because they fear defeat.

It was said in German circles today that the hostility of the press in neither camp expressed the real sentiment of the people, and that the desire for a settlement was as genuine in England as it is in Germany. It was felt, therefore, that the ultimate action on the President's proffer would be favorable in both countries. It was admitted that there probably would have to be mutual concessions as to terms, and the German belief is that the press and public statements on both sides are now simply indications of attempts to spar for the strategic position.

Other Neutrals to Act.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 24, (via London.)—Announcing that the Swiss Minister at Berlin is about to present Switzerland's peace note to the Imperial German Chancellor, the Vossische Zeitung says that peace notes from other neutral countries are expected in the course of the week.

PRESS IN AUSTRIA DIVIDED.

Some Papers Hope Wilson's Efforts Will Succeed; Others See Trap.

VIENNA, Dec. 23, (via London, Dec. 25.)—Newspaper opinion in Vienna and Budapest is much divided on the note of President Wilson. Expressions range from a hope that the step will be successful to charges that the President has designs against the Central Powers. The Neue Freie Presse is the chief exponent of the former point of view.

Nearly all the papers doubt that President Wilson's effort will result in peace. They say that President Wilson lost his opportunity as a peacemaker by waiting until the Central Empires made their offer and that the ending of the war is a matter adjustable between the belligerents. Even those papers which discuss the Wilson note in a friendly manner take occasion to assert that the Teutonic nations cannot accept a peace forced upon them by the United States.

Secretary Lansing's statement is regarded by the press as oracular and ambiguous. They see in it a threat to the Central States that, unless they are willing to accept terms inspired by President Wilson the United States will join the Entente.

In official circles it was said that the note was being studied.

TAFT DECLINES TO COMMENT.

Thinks Lansing's Statements on Peace League Indefinite.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—Ex-President Taft declined today to discuss Secretary Lansing's statements regarding the possibility of the United States entering a league for peace. Mr. Taft said Mr. Lansing's statements were very indefinite.

MONROE DOCTRINE SAFE IN PEACE PLAN

Possible Chance to Gain Recognition from Germany When the War Ends.

NO PERIL IN WORLD LEAGUE

Washington Observers Doubt That United States Would Ever Give Up Policy.

PREPARING TO UPHOLD IT

Our Action in Haiti and Purchase of Danish Islands Part of the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Difficulties involving the continuance of what was regarded as a fixed and settled policy of the United States are already appearing in connection with the willingness of this Government to enter a world league to prevent future wars.

The idea of a League to Enforce Peace has proved to be very attractive to many American public men, and the principle of it has been indorsed by President Wilson, who seems to be in accord with ex-President Taft in this important matter. But since the suggestion was made yesterday that the United States, in order to perfect its membership in the league, might be obliged to abandon adherence to the Monroe Doctrine and permit Europe to be a party to deciding the international affairs of the republics of the American hemisphere, the idea has received a new slant that, according to opinion here, is bound to arouse considerable opposition to a league based on any such understanding or agreement.

One of the most prominent officials of the Government, who is in a position to speak with authority concerning the foreign relations of the United States, expressed the view that the formation of a league to prevent future wars would not necessarily cause this Government to abandon its adherence to the Monroe Doctrine. He did not elaborate on this suggestion, but he was understood to mean that the United States might be able to effect an arrangement with the other nations in the league by which it would be recognized that the inviolability of the American hemisphere from territorial acquisition by any non-American nation was a peculiarly American principle that gave to this Government the exclusive right to preserve order on this side of the Atlantic without assistance from Europe.

Europeans Might Object.

It is feared, however, that some of the belligerent powers might insist that if the United States was to become a party to a compact that would permit it to join with European Governments for the protection by force of the small States of Europe, these powers must necessarily have the right to join with the United States in preventing wars between Latin-American nations. How the American people and Congress would view such a proposal is problematical, and can only be determined after sufficient opportunity has been given to them to carefully consider the matter.

Already there is a feeling in some quarters that if European armies were sent to assist armed forces of the United States in compelling two little republics of Central or South America from going to war, difficulties might arise which would prevent the withdrawal of the European armies. If treaties are merely "scraps of paper," even a treaty for the formation of a league to enforce peace might come in certain circumstances to have the "scrap of paper" principle applied to it.

Diplomatic circles were inclined to regard lightly today the idea that the position taken in the President's peace note would involve an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. Secretary Lansing's comment that it might mean a departure from the traditional isolation maintained by the United States, which has caused this country to refrain from the "entangling alliances" against which George Washington warned, was generally interpreted as without a specific relation to the Monroe Doctrine, which has an entirely distinct function. It was felt in general that it would be absurd to infer at present that the United States would consent to a complete abandonment of the policy.

In Teutonic quarters particularly it was the general opinion that participation by the United States in a league to enforce peace would not endanger the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

It was held that while a threatened war between South American republics, for instance, necessarily would call for the interference of the league, just as a threatened war between European nations would cause the league to interpose its strength to prevent the struggle, the efforts of the league could be tempered in such a way that they would not endanger the supremacy in the Western Hemisphere which the United States has always maintained as essential to its own safety.

It was suggested that the interference of the league could take place under distinctly American auspices by giving the United States the leading place in any undertaking the league might inaugurate in this hemisphere, just as in all probability the European powers would take the chief initiative in the league's activities in strictly European territory. A naval demonstration by the combined powers against an attempt to disturb the peace of South America, for instance, might be under the leadership of an American Admiral.

The Monroe Doctrine, it was held, was inimical only to proposed interference in the internal politics or to a threat against the sovereignty of the smaller American republics, and it was felt that the terms under which a peace league might be organized could be formulated in such a way as to leave the United States the supreme place it now holds on this hemisphere.

This view suggests the possibility that in her anxiety to obtain peace Germany might even go so far as to concede what she has never officially conceded before—recognize the existence of the Monroe Doctrine by allowing actual provisions embodying its theories to be written into an international agreement to which she would subscribe.

The United States has many times unsuccessfully attempted to obtain European recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. Its terms have had the scrupulous attention of the powers and its precepts adhered to, but often under diplomatic pressure and with no formal concession of the existence of the doctrine. Among the European powers none has been more reluctant to give it recognition than Germany, which at least once was disuaded by positive measures from interfering in South America.

The suggestion naturally arises, therefore, that if Germany is genuinely anxious to become a member of a world league to enforce peace, with the United States as a fellow-guarantor, she might go so far as to permit the chief precepts of the Monroe Doctrine to be written into the constitution of the league before she would forego the opportunity to become a party to such a league.

People Stanch for Doctrine.

It is generally conceded in Administration circles that public opinion would be overwhelmingly against an abandonment of the doctrine which forbids the interference of European powers in the politics of the Western Hemisphere.

It is most probable, therefore, that before the United States could enter a league to enforce peace provision would have to be made that this would not involve the abandonment of a principle which has so firm a historic place in national policy.

The German view that a league to enforce peace would not cancel the Monroe Doctrine, therefore, might be regarded to some extent as a belief that Germany would be willing to have written into the constitution of the league the concession that in purely American affairs the United States would have the dominant and almost the exclusive hand. Such an arrangement might provide, for example, that the United States would be allowed to dictate the general policy of the league in the Western Hemisphere, calling on the other members for assistance if help were needed to prevent war.

The suggestion that a world league to prevent wars might compel the United States to give Europe the right to apply force to compel peace in Central or South America is entirely new. That it has not been prominent in the minds of members of the Administration is indicated by the efforts that have been made since the outbreak of the European war to remove causes of friction between powerful nations of Europe and unstable Latin-American republics so that these powerful nations would have no excuse for sending fleets and armies to the territory of the republics for the ostensible purpose of collecting debts long past due or of obtaining redress for injuries done to foreign life and property. The idea behind these efforts of the United States was the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, whose stability might be threatened by a debt-collecting expedition from Europe.

The treaty which gives the United States a practical protectorate over Haiti was born of this policy. The design of the United States in effecting that treaty was to so control the administration of the Black Republic that its debts would be paid and foreign interests safeguarded, thus affording to Europe no opportunity for finding an excuse to gain a foothold on this hemisphere through landing forces in Haiti ostensibly to collect debts. The same motive actuated the United States in making the treaty which gives it the right of protector over Nicaragua.

The extension of American interest in Santo Domingo is another phase of the same policy. The agreement to pay Colombia $25,000,000 was in part due to a desire to mollify that republic and remove the temptation to revenge itself on the United States for the loss of Panama by making arrangements with European Governments which would be a menace to the safety of the United States.

The purchase of the Danish West Indies by this Government, now about to be consummated, was based on the desire to prevent Germany from buying these islands and thus probably compelling the United States to make a stand on the ground that purchase, as well as conquest or colonization of territory on the American hemisphere, was contrary to the Monroe Doctrine.

Naval experts have declared that no harbor of the Danish West Indies is of any use to the United States as a coaling station or for any other strategic purpose, and it is generally acknowledged that in agreeing to pay five times the original price offered for the Danish Islands, this Government was merely removing a possible European menace through cash instead of a resort to arms.

Rule for Japan in China.

If an arrangement should be effected between the great nations of the world by which the United States would be recognized as the guardian of the small Central and South American nations and the powers of Europe would be recognized as the guardians of its weaker neighbors, Japan would doubtless insist that she should have similar exclusive rights over China and the territory of the Far East.

In view of the great material interests of the United States and most of the European powers in China, a proposal of this sort from Japan would be viewed with serious concern by the nations called together to organize a league to enforce peace.

It is likely that a proposal to give the United States exclusive protecting jurisdiction over the small republics of the western hemisphere and the European powers similar jurisdiction over the weaker nations adjoining them would appeal to many American public men as a happy solution of a problem that is already beginning to be viewed with concern. The traditional policy of the United States to avoid "entangling foreign alliances" is still a going concern in the view of American statesmen.

A proposal to have this Government abandon the Monroe Doctrine and join an international league to enforce peace would bring vigorous protest in Congress. But to establish the principle of United States supervision of affairs in the Western Hemisphere and European supervision of the affairs of Europe would doubtless be regarded by many as a happy solution of the conditions growing out of the great war which threaten to remove the United States from its peculiar position of voluntary isolation.

NOTE STUPEFYING, SAYS A PACIFIST

Continued from Page 1.

regards North America and the neighboring States. How can our war objects, known to all the world, seeing that they aim simply at the restoration of violated rights, principles trampled under foot, overthrown justice, be confounded with those of our enemies, which aim at universal dominion over subjected assassinated nations? Where is the criterion between our own side and the other? Where is the point of junction where conciliation might appear possible? How can a man of law like Wilson indulge in such inexplicable illusions?"

The Gaulois insists Wilson's move is that of an honest man anxious to do something to stop the bloody war. It says:

"The initiative Wilson has decided to take at such a moment cannot be treated lightly. It is an act inspired by sincere reflection. Wilson also looks at the situation from an American point of view. He may well fear an interior crisis resulting from the continual increase of the cost of living in the United States. Under these circumstances he can deem that it is in his own interest to show his fellow-citizens that he has used all means possible for him to avoid this peril."

Alfred Capus in the Figaro, after observing that the United States and President Wilson would speak with much greater authority now if in August, 1914, they had solemnly protested against the violation of Belgium, declares:

"As for us, we have engaged in the supreme struggle of life or death and remain in the last resort the only judges of our chances and state of our fortunes. We have only to consult our associates. Does it seem to us that the adversary is weakening? Is it then the moment for us to throw down our cards and renounce our winnings? Is the enemy no longer willing to risk further stakes? Then it is up to him to state what he offers to stop the struggle and not for us to ask or commission any one to do so in our name."

Senator Henry Berenger, in the Paris Midi, takes Wilson severely to task, questioning him point blank:

"Why did not President Wilson submit to Europe on July 30, 1914, the observations he brings forward Dec. 21, 1916? It was easy enough twenty-eight months ago to know the 'objects of the war.' Why did not Wilson protest against the violation of Belgium—he who today poses as the champion of small nations? Why did not Wilson in August, 1914, defend the law of which he is professor—he who in December, 1916, offers himself as an arbiter of peace rights? He who has said nothing, done nothing, in the face of flagrant crimes committed in the eyes of the world, possibly lacks the authority to distinguish between victim and assassin. President Wilson has always wished to ignore the causes of the catastrophe of which today he proposes to regulate the consequences. The Allies have only one answer—not having willed the war, they are unwilling to pay its price."

SENATE IN FRANCE WANTS NO PEACE NOW

Legislators Unanimous Against Ending War While Germans Remain in the Country.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The unanimous vote of the Senate, affirming that France cannot conclude peace with an enemy who occupied French territory, coming at the same time as the peace note of the Swiss Government, has stirred anew the French press and public. The action of the Senate gave further indication of the attitude of the Allies toward President Wilson's proposals, while confidence voted in the Briand Ministry was regarded most favorably.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber devoted a large part of the session yesterday to an examination of President Wilson's note.

The Petit Journal suggests that President Wilson, in sending the note, knew he would have the support of Switzerland, and says:

"France pities its neighbor, menaced like Belgium perhaps, but France, which did not want war, knows that there are suggestions that honor and interest prevent it from hearing."

The Petit Parisien says that the Swiss note confirms one of the declarations of President Wilson, referring to discussions engaged in five weeks ago between Berne and Washington. It adds: "The note deserves the same courteous examination and reserve. France will not forget the treatment by the Swiss of the interned and repatriated people, but has a right to recall that as to the war the Entente Allies cannot be placed on the same footing as the Central Powers."

The Echo de Paris says: "Our resolution will demonstrate once more that the Federal Council would be mistaken as to the feeling of the Allies, and the French in particular, if it believed them disposed to negotiate with Germany. Germany has attempted the same effort in Switzerland as in the other European neutral countries to procure benevolent intervention. Switzerland needs the victory of the Allies to prevent her own absorption by Germany."

The Matin says: "It must be remarked that the Federal Council supports the efforts of America without associating itself with regard to the questions. Instead of asking the Governments to make known the objects of the war, it limits itself to the very honorable wish that peace be concluded now, and homage is to be rendered to the sentiments dictating the note."

YOUNG JUDEANS MEET.

More Than 20,000 Children Attend Festival Celebrations.

The convention of the Young Judea National Leaders' Association was held here yesterday. More than 20,000 children attended celebrations in the morning at various theatres in observance of the Jewish Festival of Chanukah, the "Feast of Lights."

Professor Israel Friedlander discussed the significance of the festival, which he said was the only festival of Jews into which the military spirit entered at all, in his address at the convention last night at the Hotel McAlpin. Professor Gotthard Deutsch of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, and N. Taylor Phillips also spoke. At the meeting in the afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin Jewish problems were discussed by Sarah Kussy, Isaac Rosengarten, Rabbi Eugene Kohn, Israel Goldberg, and Emanuel Neumann. A round table discussion on the future needs of the organization will be held this morning at the McAlpin.

PUBLIC MEN DIFFER ON PEACE ALLIANCE

Idea of World League Gains Favor, but Some Fear Abandonment of Monroe Doctrine.

KINGSLEY APPROVES IT

Thinks the Nations Should Surrender Some Sovereignty as the Colonies Did in 1789.

Discussions of the program of the League to Enforce Peace and of kindred proposals for an international arrangement to prevent war have prepared men's minds, it was pointed out by several persons yesterday, to receive and consider President Wilson's apparent desire to make the United States a party to some international agreement, even if the abandonment of a policy of isolation, including the Monroe Doctrine, became necessary.

The dispatch from Washington printed in yesterday's papers, giving this aspect of the President's international attitude, was met, therefore, by opinions favoring and opposed, many of them expressed before the publication of the dispatch. Although, because of the holiday, few men could be reached who would discuss the dispatch, it was not difficult to determine some opinions from previous public utterances.

For instance, it was recalled that Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, in an address before the Lawyers' Club on Dec. 16, took a position against international alliances which placed him in advance against the President's policy as announced yesterday. Mr. Garrison could not be found yesterday, but if he could have been he might have repeated the words of the speech referred to, when he said:

"If the United States is engaged, as suggested, in a universal alliance, she is perforce a party to every quarrel the wide world over. Is it not conceivable that, instead of pursuing her natural development along lines expressive of her innate genius and energy, she will surely be diverted therefrom and plunged into alien matters utterly foreign to her real concern and her best and vital interests?"

Kingsley Approves It.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, on the other hand, gave approval in advance to the President's policy in a speech delivered by him on Nov. 18, 1915, before the New York State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kingsley was found yesterday, and reaffirmed the opinions expressed in his speech, with amplifications made timely by the news from Washington.

"At present," said Mr. Kingsley yesterday, "we have a world system resting entirely on separate and sovereign units, and this will have to be modified if we are going to get together in some sort of a league for peace. Each nation will necessarily have to surrender something in order to create such a league, just as each of the thirteen colonies had to surrender something when they formed the Union. The symbols and policies of the several units which make up the world today will have to be altered or abandoned in many instances if the units are to form themselves into a federation. If our entering such a federation makes necessary the discontinuance of our policy of isolation and the Monroe Doctrine, we shall have to leave these things behind. In reaching this conclusion I am in agreement with the President.

"Of course, we must know where we are going. We must know just what we are entering. But once we know and approve we must go ahead and sacrifice what it is necessary to sacrifice for the sake of our purpose."

Mr. Kingsley then referred to his speech of last year, in which he said:

"One great thing which our country has done—perhaps the greatest democratic thing that men have ever done—has been to show how so-called sovereign States can be merged into a larger State without losing their individuality and without parting with democratic principles. She has shown how local citizenships can coalesce into a master citizenship and yet remain vital. But, unless we misread the signs of fate, she is now nearing the period when she must do more than that or prove herself recreant, show herself an unworthy beneficiary.

"We should signify our willingness to meet representatives of all the considerable powers of the world in an international congress the purpose of which shall be similar to that of the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787. We should in that congress stand for the civilizing and humanizing of international relations by whatever steps may be necessary. If to do that the present doctrine of unconditioned sovereignty must be abandoned, if as a nation we must surrender what each colony seemed to surrender in 1789, we should stand for that."

In this speech Mr. Kingsley said that "unconditioned sovereignty was the fundamental error in the civilization of 1914" from which the war resulted.

Hamilton Holt, one of the founders of the League to Enforce Peace, said yesterday that President Wilson in his message to the warring countries had rightly "declared that the question of the formation of a league of nations to prevent the recurrence of the present horror is of equal importance with the cessation of hostilities," and he added that through the program of the League to Enforce Peace permanent world peace was "today a realizable and practical possibility."

Mr. Holt said, however, that such a desirability could be brought about "only by the people themselves," and he urged "their education in the matter" as of "paramount importance," stressing this point especially for the United States. In the course of the statement Mr. Holt said that William Jennings Bryan, although opposed to the program of the league, deserved recognition for the treaties he had negotiated while Secretary of State, and he added that Mr. Bryan had "never received half of the credit due him" for those treaties.

In connection with the statement the Press Forum announced that it would distribute the Taft-Bryan debate on the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, beginning on Jan. 14.

BLAME BRITISH PRESS.

Americans in London Resent Biased Comment Cabled from Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—There are some very merry Christmastide bickerings between certain sections of the British press, which recall the old saying appertaining to the mote in one's neighbor's eye and the beam in one's own.

The Daily Mail argues that if there had been proper British propaganda in America the President's note never would have been dispatched. The Daily Chronicle falls foul of The Daily Mail, and puts forward the well known arguments in support of British abstention from the methods of propaganda adopted by Germany.

Without detailing all the pros and cons of either argument it is pointed out here that both views have some justification, particularly in the point where both seem to be in agreement, namely, that the censorship of dispatches which could not by any conceivable standard be objectionable on the ground of military necessity or national utility, and the delays placed on American correspondence have been, in the words of The Chronicle, "shortsighted in the extreme."

In respect to this controversial side of the issue, however, it may be suggested that a fruitful cause of much misunderstanding with which the Presidential note has been received in England, is the failure of the British press to record the best American appreciation of the conditions and circumstances in which the note was dispatched. Americans in England are unanimous in the opinion that many British misapprehensions of America's attitude are due to causes for which the British newspapers must be held primarily responsible. Instances might be multiplied, but the single case of the President's peace note will suffice. Dispatches from America on the subject have been notoriously inadequate to the needs of the situation. The comment of some newspapers has been transmitted in parts, and various expressions of individual opinion were aired by cable, but none of the English papers has presented such an impartial exposition of the best American understanding of President Wilson's action as would probably have obviated much of the British misunderstanding of it.

So much was this the case that an American of high position here drew attention to the fact that in all the dispatches from New York and Washington printed in the London newspapers there was not contained one single indication of what he termed "middle opinion." That is opinion which was not necessarily pro-Wilson nor anti-Wilson, pro-Ally, nor pro-German, but merely the unbiased judgment of the situation as viewed by the mass of Americans.

BERLIN REVISES COMMENT ON NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

friendly words of appreciation of his step in a number of National Liberal organs. Thus the Berlin Boerse Gazette: "President Wilson's note deserves full recognition. It is calculated to bring us considerably nearer peace. It seconds our own action. From us proceeded a peace thought which can no longer now be driven out of the world. Our enemies now have the floor."

The Berlin Boerse Courier says: "Should the Wilson note help to induce the Entente statesmen to enter the conference room, the door to which was opened by the courageous step of the Central Powers on Dec. 12, President Wilson will have done a priceless service to himself, the United States, and the whole civilized world."

The Berlin People's Gazette says:

"President Wilson has taken a step which deserves the attention of warring as well as neutral nations, perhaps also their thanks."

Hails Proposal with Joy.

Under the headline "Peace Marches On" Vorwärts hails the text of President Wilson's proposal with joy as "the second positive step on the road to peace, for it is clear that for bringing about peace in no case can too much be done. War in its present form is like a projectile in flight, against whose destructive force even the strongest hindrances must appear hopelessly weak, but every fresh hindrance weakens the force of the shell, and if one effort follows another to bring about peace, the moment must come when the destructive power of the war will be broken."

Vorwärts points out that Germany's peace offer goes much further than President Wilson's proposal in that it seeks the immediate initiation of peace negotiations, whereas Mr. Wilson merely seeks to sound peace possibilities by a comparison of terms, and continues: "The note, to be sure, is not much, but it may prove a valuable addition to Germany's peace offer. We are convinced that President Wilson's offices will in no event result to Germany's disadvantage."

After a sharp polemic against the Pan-German organs for their attitude toward Mr. Wilson's proposals, Vorwärts concludes:

"Let us not forget that the chauvinistic press of England rages against Wilson, just as do the Pan-German papers among us. The Pan-Germans brand the Wilson proposal as an English manoeuvre, the English jingoes say 'the German attitude toward Wilson is nothing but a feint.' Neither the English jingoes nor the Pan-Germans, however, serve the cause of peace. In any event, it is a new and important guarantee that negotiations regarding peace cannot now cease; that the peace question has begun to assume a more concrete form, and that it must steadily gain in intensity and significance. In the Wilson note there is one hopeful sentence, 'Peace is perhaps nearer than we believe.' May this prove true! In any event, peace today is more than a hope. It must come sometime, and today we already see how it will come."

The Vossiche Zeitung, which yesterday was inclined to be sarcastic regarding Mr. Wilson's peace proposal, today says scrutiny of the full text places it in a more friendly light, and continues:

"Germany has no occasion to name its peace terms if its enemies do not do likewise. On the other hand, Germany has no occasion to mistrust President Wilson or to suppose that he does not honorably wish to induce our enemies to make known their peace conditions. What, however, will the President do if our enemies answer absolutely in the negative or else evasively? Every such answer would mean a continuation of the war. Blame for continuation of the war assuredly does not rest with Germany.

"Up to now the United States invariably has guarded its interests solely against Germany. Will America's policy be changed in the future now? From this we shall see just how honorable a broker Mr. Wilson is. If our enemies reject our peace offer our interest is to end the war as quickly and as decisively as possible. Our interest is identical with that of America and other neutrals. We, therefore, await the most decided support of President Wilson in our endeavors to end the war."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says: "President Wilson can rest assured that his note will be most seriously considered by the German Government, and that the German nation, too, will examine it with the thoughtfulness which a document containing such far-reaching suggestions warrants, particularly as it is in line with the peace offer of the Central Powers.

The Lokal-Anzeiger finds the utmost significance in the favorable English press comments on the Wilson proposal, and fears that "one must assume that the English press will have sufficient influence to force its will upon the English Government should the latter be inclined to accept the humanitarian suggestions of the head of the American nation."

The newspaper advises the Germans for the present quietly to await developments.

The Morgenpost says: "Everything in President Wilson's note was already contained in Germany's peace proposal, only it is expressed much more emphatically. Under the circumstances one is inclined to be surprised that Mr. Wilson should address himself to the Central Powers, which already have declared their readiness to make peace. It must be obvious that for one who honestly endeavors to restore peace to the world there remained nothing to do but address himself to Germany's enemies in order to incline them to accept Germany's peace offer.

"Here and there opinion is already heard that Mr. Wilson's note is only a put-up job to help Lloyd George, Briand, and Pokrovsky out of the embarrassing necessity of having to answer Germany's peace offer. We, for our part, disapprove these suspicions cast upon President Wilson and warn against making the same error with which we justly reproach our enemies, namely, of answering Mr. Wilson's efforts to bring about and secure world peace with insult and abuse.

"We have repeatedly said that every one must be welcome to us who endeavors to be an honorable broker between the warring nations, and that Mr. Wilson too is welcome to us if he shall prove to be really an honorable broker. Now that Mr. Wilson has made it apparent that he is earnestly endeavoring to bring about peace, we will let bygones be bygones, and, on the assumption that his proposal is loyally made, we will loyally accept it. Mr. Wilson's argument in justifying his steps sounds reasonable, and one must grant him that he has a very real and urgent interest in seeing the war ended as quickly as possible.

"Perhaps the Entente answer to Germany's peace proposal, which is expected today or tomorrow, will convince Mr. Wilson that it is on the Entente statesmen alone that he must exert his influence in the direction of reason and humanity if he wants to pave the road for the return of peace to the suffering world."

Sees Moral Support for Germany.

The Catholic organ Germania, in a cautious but friendly editorial, comments:

"President Wilson proclaims that he, too, considers that the psychological moment has come for ending the world struggle. The fact that he speaks now signifies without doubt, to be sure, unintended but very real and not inconsiderable moral support of the step which the Central Powers took ten days ago. The very fact that President Wilson's step was taken absolutely independently is justification before all the world of our own peace action.

"One would almost suppose that after this 'certificate' from Mr. Wilson the Entente would no longer be able to answer our offer in the negative, as their leading statesmen in speeches have done. We must, however, await the Entente answer, and in this respect Mr. Wilson's proposal is premature, since we can decide what course to take in regard to the Wilson proposal only after the text of the Entente answer to our peace offer is at hand. This answer must first show whether good faith actuates our enemies and whether they are willing to sit with us at the conference table and talk peace. If not there would be no object in following President's Wilson's suggestion.

"If, contrary to appearances, the Entente is, however, inclined in principle to negotiate, an interchange of views regarding the general outlines of peace would represent the next logical step. The American note is not entirely without practical value for us, but there will be time to talk about it when our enemies have answered us. It is to be hoped it brings with it clarity in one direction or the other."

The Frankfurter Zeitung warmly praises the Wilson note and sees it possibly motivated by a desire to prevent an interchange of views already initiated from being broken off, adding:

"Mr. Wilson's step may be interpreted as a further symptom that in the neutral world, as well as among the warring nations, the demand for peace is very strong and the world ripe for it. The Wilson note alters nothing in Germany's attitude toward the question of war or peace. The President's note will cause both sides to make known what their aims are. This will bring about a clearing of the situation which can only prove useful for paving the way to peace negotiations, provided our enemies are sufficiently prepared for peace. Germany continues on its straight road, honorably seeking a peace under which it can live and peaceably develop. We are convinced that Mr. Wilson's step will not harm our efforts for peace."

Emphasize President's Caution.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (via London.)—The text of President Wilson's note, printed in the morning papers today, brought out further comment, which is somewhat more favorable than that of yesterday. Georg Bernhard, political writer in the Vossische Zeitung, admits that America's action now appears in a somewhat friendlier light. He and other political writers emphasize the point that the note is couched in cautious terms.

The Boersen Zeitung regards the note as very tactful, but declares that two points call for dissent, namely, the suggestion for the publication of peace terms without a conference, and the claim that the neutrals participate in the conference when it is called. The Boersen Zeitung insists that the publication of Germany's terms can only be made at a conference, where the enemy's terms can also be heard.

The Tägliche Rundschau demands that peace be discussed between the belligerents only, without the co-operation of the neutrals.

Die Post captions its editorial "Lloyd George's Helper in Distress," and sees in the note only a one-sided effort to secure peace favorable to the Entente Allies and against the Central Powers. The demand for the publication of peace terms, it declares, is merely seconding Lloyd George's speech, and thereby President Wilson, with refined politeness, participates in the effort to create anti-German sentiment in the world. Die Post adds that the demand, though skillfully worded, is coupled with suggested peace terms which Germany can in nowise consider, and adds that, "however gentle President Wilson presents himself, he can never conceal his wish at every critical moment to help the side which he favors." Die Post also believes that President Wilson's course here inaugurated will certainly lead him into the camp of Germany's enemies.

The Tägliche Rundschau, in referring to Secretary Lansing's remark about America being on the verge of war, regards this as a threat against the Central Powers, especially as the latter have shown a willingness to negotiate. The Rundschau thinks the note should have been addressed to the Entente Powers alone.

BRITISH ARE CALMER OVER WILSON NOTE

Much of Earlier Irritation Was Caused by Lack of Informed Commentary.

BUT CRITICISM PERSISTS

President's Reference to Belligerents' War Aims Held to be Open to Misconstruction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—It is becoming increasingly clear that much of the irritation aroused in England by the President's note would not have been felt if the publication of the document had been accompanied or closely followed by an informed commentary such as was conveyed in the two editorials from THE NEW YORK TIMES, published here this morning.

Most people of consequence in London are today taking advantage of the Christmas holiday to obtain what is in many cases a much needed rest, and it is difficult to find anybody willing today to make a statement for publication; but from such conversations as I have had it is apparent that the thoughts of the reasoning public in regard to President Wilson's action will possess many points of difference from the first impressions of anger and resentment.

By this I do not mean that the fundamental opinion as to the note and also as to the answer which Great Britain and her allies must of necessity make to it will alter it one iota. The change will be in regard to the more superficial aspects. There will be greater readiness to consider the American point of view, and particularly to take into account the possible reasons actuating the President, which the note itself naturally could not indicate, but which have been suggested by THE NEW YORK TIMES editorials.

In one particular, however, it is to be expected that there will be difficulty in reconciling British opinion—not to speak of French and Belgian opinion—to the President's statement in regard to the objects of the belligerents being virtually the same.

The necessity of a parade of absolute neutrality is recognized, but even in quarters where the qualifying phrase in the President's statement—"as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world"—receives its fullest value, the best that is said for the dealing with the war aims of the belligerents is not complimentary.

There is very little qualification to a great deal of the assertion, the critics say, and they doubt whether this qualification can ever be made clear to the great general public.

WILSON AS GERMANY'S HOPE.

Ready to Follow Him in Peace Effort, Says Bernstorff.

Following is a translation of the text of a message from Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as published in fac simile in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday:

Imperial German Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.,
Dec. 24, 1916.

The eyes of the world in this third war Christmas are turned full of hope upon America. It alone of all great powers stands apart from the war, unites in peaceful work all the races which over there are at feud with one another, and therefore it seems chosen by Providence to lead again to victory the idea of the brotherhood of peoples and the community of their interests and ideals.

As once the star of Bethlehem from afar led the Kings of the Orient through the night to the fulfillment of their hopes, so through the darkness of this useless murder in Europe there shines out of the words of President Wilson the light of a new message of peace on earth.

Germany stands ready to follow him. Assured of its strength, but not arrogant, conscious that it drew the sword not out of lust for conquest but for the defense of its national existence, it does not ask for alien territory, but for safety against future attack and against alliances that threaten the peace of the world.

J. BERNSTORFF,
Imperial Ambassador.

ITALY'S TONE IS COOL TO PRESIDENT'S NOTE

One Rome Paper Says It Was Suggested by Germany—Vatican Organ Alone Is Cordial.

ROME, Dec. 23, (via Paris, Dec. 24.)—The Idea Nazionale, commenting on President Wilson's note to the belligerents, says:

"President Wilson's note was suggested by Germany. Germany desired that her peace proposal should be followed by a great pacific manifestation, and tried to obtain it through the Vatican, which refused. But when Germany declared to Washington that she was ready to examine any peace project of any neutral Government, she induced President Wilson to present his note."

The Giornale d'Italia asks, "Is it a combined manoeuvre?" commenting on the report that the smaller neutral States are preparing to support the American note. The paper further says:

"Three mistakes are observable in the case of the American note: First, it was sent when the Allies were about to reject Germany's peace proposal; second, it makes no distinction between savages and civilized people; third, it proposes peace twenty-eight months too late."

The paper further says that the document is humanitarian and praiseworthy, but expresses doubt as to its practicability. It fears that it would be Utopian to attempt to arrange a really durable and equitable peace without defeating Germany and her allies, by making a peace which would be simply a truce at arms.

"To President Wilson's note," continues the newspaper, "it is impossible to answer simply 'No.' The answer must demonstrate the just and honest intentions of the Allies, fighting for the defense of liberty and right, against the Central Powers, thirsting for dominion, intoxicated with barbarity and responsible for the most atrocious aggression ever committed. It is impossible to accept a conference for peace, with a relative armistice, without obtaining from the enemy a sure guarantee that he will not take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to escape making reparation."

"The American note," the Messaggero says, "will not change the course of events if it is no more than the pious and noble desire for peace shared by the powers of the Entente, which did not impose but have submitted to the war let loose by the Central Empires. That which the Quadruple Alliance desires is not a mystery. England asks the re-entrance of Germany within Germany's own boundaries, respect for oppressed nationalities, regard for international agreements, and equitable damages for the ruin wrought.

"France has placed openly upon the carpet the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. Italy, in the same manner, has defined her rights to the irredentist territories on the other side of the sea which are essential to tranquil life on the Adriatic. Russia wishes to be no longer suffocated in the Black Sea. The straits belong to her. Serbia, likewise, must have her territories and a free outlet. Rumania must rescue her sons suffering under the Magyar yoke."

The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, in reference to President Wilson's note says it wishes to express full satisfaction for this "very important document" by which the authoritative voice of the head of the great American republic calls the warring parties to "consider their grave responsibilities" and advises means to hasten the end of the war. It recalls that Pope Benedict also made virtually the same attempt in July, 1915. The newspaper closes its comment by expressing the hope that the note will be favorably received.

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 23.—The Radical newspaper Secolo, in its comment on President Wilson's note, says:

"Why should neutrals who kept quiet when the Germans dishonored Europe take a stand against war today, when the Allies have well-founded hopes of defeating those responsible for so many iniquities? Their intervention now is an act involving partiality. Therefore President Wilson's initiative is not only inopportune but unbecoming."

The Conservative Perseveranza says:

"Evidently President Wilson fears that peace will be concluded without his assistance; but he need not fear, as peace is still far off."

The Socialist newspaper Avanti praises the President, adding that his note marks a noteworthy step toward the conclusion of peace, even if it does not bring about an immediate definite result.

MARCONI DEMANDS TERMS.

Thinks Central Powers Should Make Definite Proposals First.

ROME, Dec. 23, (via Paris.)—Senator Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, who returned from the United States to Italy early in the war, and now holds the rank of Lieutenant, said to The Associated Press today regarding President Wilson's note:

"I sympathize with the attitude of the President. I understand the feelings of the American people, but I think the Central Empires should be the first to make definite proposals. Thus far they have not done so."

POPE SUPPORTS WILSON.

Expresses Same Ideas in Talks with Cardinals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Although the Pope in his address to the Cardinals who went to the Vatican to present him greetings for Christmas did not mention President Wilson's note to the belligerents, his speech was impregnated with the same ideas, in confirmation of what Cardinal Gasparri said yesterday in commenting on the note.

What the Pope did not say in the official text of his address he did not hesitate to express in private conversation with different Cardinals, especially De Lai, Falconio and Bisleti. Therefore to the league of all neutral States suggested by President Wilson's note must be added the adhesion of the Holy See.

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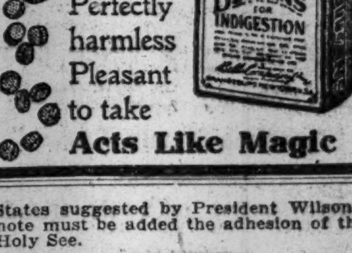

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RUSSIANS CRITICISE NOTE.

Government Cannot Suggest Any Terms "For Durable Peace."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—President Wilson's note has called forth from the Russian press and from the nation itself, so far as can be judged from its effects in official and political circles in Petrograd, a torrent of criticism, partly tolerant and partly sharply adverse, but for the most part maintaining a tone of polite, amiable rejection.

The Associated Press has been informed that the Russian Government received the note in the spirit of friendliness in which it was offered, but, while apprecating the humanitarian motives which prompted it, will find it impossible at present to suggest any terms which would guarantee a durable peace.

All the newspapers comment on what is termed the inopportune moment chosen for peace mediation and express regret that the favorable impression caused by the American Government's refusal to make recommendations in connection with Germany's proposal should now be effaced by proposals of its own. The Retch says President Wilson would better have been guided by the negative attitude which he observed in transmitting the offer.

"It is too early to give such counsel," says the Retch. "At such a time counsel can be more harmful than useful. He supposes both sides are following more or less the same objects. What can the people and Governments of the Allies reply after having definitely refused Germany's offer? Does President Wilson think the offer has been refused simply on account of a lack of concrete terms, and that if he fills this lack we can consider peace negotiations? There is no necessity to await terms which we know beforehand to be unacceptable. If President Wilson does not understand that no offers can be mutually acceptable to the Allies and their enemies, we, at least, understand it."

Prominent members of the Duma and all the political leaders from whom an expression of opinion could be obtained concerning the note were united in the conviction that the American peace suggestions were ill-timed and impracticable. Professor Paul N. Milaukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, said:

"President Wilson's offer makes an odd impression. The President said at the time the German proposal was presented that he would consider comment harmful, and that the United States would take part in peace mediation only if it received a definite offer or a hint from the Allies that they would find American interference acceptable. Quite the opposite is the case. The Allies definitely rejected Germany's proposals. In such a case it seems that President Wilson's offer of assistance is futile. The note can only make a negative impression.

"The lack of definite terms was not the only obstacle to the Allies' consideration of Germany's proposal. We can guess what the Central Powers will offer; and if they offered much more than was expected, even then the time would not be ripe for mediation."

M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, said:

"My attitude toward the note is negative. It is not time for us or our allies to conclude peace. There would not be peace for any length of time, and then the war would have been fought in vain. The reply to President Wilson's note must be the same as that to the proposal of the Central Powers."

Opinions expressed by various other members of the Duma were in similar vein.

THINKS NOTE AN ULTIMATUM.

Premier Hughes of Australia So Interprets Peace Inquiry.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Melbourne today quotes Premier Hughes of the Australian Commonwealth as follows in reference to Secretary of State Lansing's explanation of President Wilson's note to the belligerents:

"Under the guise of an addenda to the peace note deploring the war, the explanation abruptly discloses that the situation is critical enough to bring the mediator to the verge of war. The peace note cannot be read apart from the thinly-veiled demand to know the Allies' intentions, not for the purpose of mediation, but in America's interests. Seen in this light, the note is more of an ultimatum than an effort at mediation."

Premier Hughes, adds the dispatch, has received an invitation to attend the Imperial Conference early next year, and it is believed he will accept.

Francis Delivers Note to Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, yesterday handed President Wilson's note to the belligerent powers to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd today.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL A SPLENDID WRECK

Continued from Page 1.

automatically prepare for reprisals there. Germany can always strike at France's heart through Rheims. The persistent attacks on the cathedral have practically razed a part of the town surrounding it. The proportion of damage here and elsewhere is as between 100 per cent. and 15 per cent.

Standing in the cathedral choir, I heard my first guns, and during luncheon they boomed incessantly, but not near, our officer informed us. Quitting Rheims, we visited the first-line trenches and reached an observation post close to the French barbed wire defenses, 600 meters from the German lines. It all seemed so calm that I suspected that the Major conducting us was trying to give a pleasant illusion of real danger when he warned us not to poke our heads over the top too long. We could see the German barbed wire and beyond the thick white lines of their trenches. At dusk the Major invited us to take tea in a dugout company dining room.

The trenches have been so ably described so many times that I can only say that in their intricacy they are equaled only by the catacombs. A new model of mitrailleuse was operated for our benefit. It is equally efficient and much lighter than the old model. The last event of our trip of the day was sending up a fuse for us in the now complete darkness. This was done on a plateau beside the Major's dugout with poilus grouped thickly around us. The fuse shot hissing straight upward, then hung for many seconds in the clear starry sky. Below in its white light the poilus, swathed in their heavy cloaks, some with pointed hoods, stood watching it. Some tiny donkeys carrying heavy loads of supplies passed at the moment. Inevitably one thought of the scene often pictured wherein at this same season men watched and followed a new star.

We now took leave of the Major, who regretted the failure of the Ambassador to turn up on the previous day when the most elaborate preparations had been made for him. He had visited Rheims and I gathered the Major blamed the fussy Rheims "civils" for his remaining there, but his decision was really actuated by his idea that strict neutrality prevented an Ambassador seeing guns fired.

As we returned to Rheims our Lieutenant informed us that thousands of Germans taken prisoner in this section when they evacuated the city, had been dead drunk, and even at the present time prisoners are often captured for this reason. Among the troops and in the countryside it is called "the vengeance of champagne," and is as if the beautiful invaded wine country characteristically revenged herself.

A curious result of the war in this region also is the increase of all game following the long closed season. Pheasants hardly rise when disturbed, and returning to Epernay the white front light of our car suddenly showed a red fox sitting in the middle of the road. He only condescended to move when the car was almost upon him.

The train returning to Paris was full of permissionaires going on leave. They frolicked up and down the corridors like our own college boys going home for Christmas. No unusual permissions are possible at this season, indeed on the contrary, as in the two previous years, the Germans chose Christmas Day to make particularly strong attacks. But the poilus will have extra goodies in their rations as well as those sent to them by their relatives, extra wine and each one some champagne.

In the section of the front I visited every poilu had heard of the German peace proposals, and the general atmosphere was cheerful, awaiting the customary reprisals on Rheims following their rejection. And in front of her cathedral Jeanne d'Arc, untouched by the German hate, still rides her bronze charger and from her raised hands floats the tricolor of France.

MEN FROM TRENCHES FLOCK TO LONDON

Thousands of Khaki-Clad Soldiers Will Be Feasted at Christmas Dinners.

GAY SPIRITS FOR HOLIDAY

Premier Lloyd George Stays at His Post with Most of His Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The streets of London took on the aspect of Christmas today, with throngs of soldiers from the trenches home for the holiday. Although the British have not stopped hammering at the Germans in the push that began last July, those high in command found it possible to allow many of Britain's fighters to spend Christmas in England, and many thousands of them were in London today. Every train since the middle of last week has been bringing men in khaki into the London terminals until the town is more crowded with them than in many months, all of them wearing smiles on weather-tanned faces and showing little of the strain of war.

The scenes today at Victoria, Charing Cross, Kings Cross, and Waterloo Stations, where trainloads came in, were animated as the soldiers met their friends, many of whom had waited for hours. Snowstorms outside of London caused delays on some of the lines of more than two hours. Although there was snow in the country there was none in the metropolis. The day, cold and sunny, was ideal after many days of wretched weather, during which London for most of the time was enveloped in fog. Almost the first thing the soldiers thought of after reaching London was to get sprigs of holly or Christmas fir, putting them in the lapels of their trench coats or sticking them jauntily in their caps. Everywhere one went today one could find Tommies with the Christmas green.

During the day soldiers who do not live in London and whose homes are too far away to permit them to go to them wandered over the metropolis, apparently in the gayest of spirits, glad to be in London at the Yuletide.

"This is our last Christmas in khaki," exclaimed a cheerful Tommy to a crowd of soldiers in Trafalgar Square. "The Germans want peace. We're going to give it to them, but with powder, not talk."

"Right you are," yelled his comrades.

The feeling that Britain and the Allies are going to wind up the war by next Christmas seemed to animate all the men back from the trenches.

"Don't think the men out there are tired of war," insisted one of them to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "Naturally we want to stop fighting when the time comes, but that won't be till we have got the Germans licked."

Although tomorrow is the big feast day for the Tommies, many of them today had turkey at the restaurants and hotels or at places where they were guests of indulgent Londoners. Tomorrow there will be great dinners for them at a hundred places, where the tables will hold turkey, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, and everything else they will want. Huge gatherings of Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders will be dined in this way, one throng of 1,000 being invited to the Hotel Cecil. At the Y. M. C. A. huts, of which there are some 300 now in London, accommodating on an average 150 men each, tempting Christmas dinners will be served.

There is not much traveling out of London at this Christmas season, the railroads acting on the advice of the Government discouraging it by abolishing round-trip fares. Thousands of families to whom the difference in fares means nothing, have fallen in with the spirit of the Government and decided to stay in London. The result is that the Metropolis is more crowded at this Christmas time than in years. The recent Government regulation, cutting down meals in hotels, restaurants, and clubs to two coures for luncheon and three for dinner has had little effect on the Christmas dinner plans for tomorrow, turkey being the principal dish, with plenty of it. Although turkeys average 42 cents a pound, there is no scarcity of them and there were tremendous sales in the markets ending last night. Although London theatres and amusement halls always are closed on Christmas day, the soldiers are not in want for diversion for many Christmas shows have been arranged especially for them in various parts of London.

Premier Lloyd George, who has remained in London over the Christmas holidays, was at 10 Downing Street part of today, and will be there again tomorrow. Most of his Cabinet also have given up the Christmas holidays.

GUN FIGHTING ON THE AVRE.

French Repulse a Sudden German Attack in the Champagne.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The communication issued by the War Office tonight follows:

Artillery action, quite spirited in character, occurred at various points along the front, particularly on both sides of the Avre, in the sectors of Quesnoy and Canny, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse.

In Champagne a sudden attack by the enemy on our trenches west of Auberive was easily repulsed. Everywhere else calm prevailed.

The afternoon's statement said:

The night was comparatively calm along the entire front.

The Belgian report says:

A German patrol attempted to attack during the course of the night a Belgian post north of Steenstraete, but was repulsed with losses. There was considerable artillery activity at various points on the Belgian front, notably in the direction of Dixmude and Het Sas, where our batteries effectively shelled the enemy positions.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An attack by British detachments on the German lines in the Ypres salient in the early morning was repulsed, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement says:

On both sides of Wieltje, in the Ypres salient, British detachments, after strong artillery activity, attacked our positions at dawn. They were repulsed.

On the rest of the front for the most part the weather was bad and the artillery activity was not great.

LYAUTEY IN WAR COUNCIL.

New French Minister Is to Direct All Military Preparations.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—General Lyautey, the new Minister of War, participated for the first time last night in the War Council headed by President Poincaré. It was decided that all questions concerning the preparation and carrying on of the war be under the direction of the War Minister, who is to notify the interested Minister and Generals in Chief of the decisions taken and assure the co-ordination necessary to their execution.

BULGARS CHECK BRITISH.

Night Attacks on the Macedonian Front Fail, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops, after artillery preparation, attacked the Germano-Bulgarian lines between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, on the Macedonian front, Army Headquarters announced today. The attack was unsuccessful and costly to the assaulting forces. The statement reads:

Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran the British maintained a strong fire on the Germano-Bulgarian positions. During the evening hours attacking battalions were sanguinarily repulsed.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The matter of the control of all of the country south of the Danube appears to be pretty well settled. During the last two days the Teutonic Powers have been concentrating all of their efforts in Dobrudja, where the Russians were attempting to defend the hill country in the north. The situation was a serious one for the Russians in that, with all of Dobrudja entirely in German hands, a future offensive against Bulgaria is practically an impossibility. This phase of the situation was discussed in a recent review in this column.

The Russian line, which was stretched across Dobrudja from Pecineaga to Babadag, has been badly broken. Fortunately for the Russians, the danger was seen before it was too late. As soon as they realized that the line was giving way a retreat was ordered, and the falling back process was begun. As they went back the Russians were confronted with a new danger, more serious than the old. It was a situation which demanded a quick decision and sudden action. As the Russians fell back before the German pressure they naturally drew nearer and nearer to the Danube. If the Germans were present in sufficient strength to break their position in the hills, where the line was short, it was probable that should another position, longer than the first, be taken, it would in turn be forced also. Sooner or later there would come a time when the Russian Army would be pinned in between the pursuing Germans and the lower Danube.

If a retreat across the river had been delayed until the northern bank was under German fire, it could probably never have been made. The Danube is a hard stream to cross at best, and the nearer one is to the mouth the greater the difficulty becomes. There are no bridges, and, although the river is very wide, pontoon boats are the only means of crossing. Once a pontoon bridge is brought under artillery fire, the end is in sight. The structure is a very flimsy one, none too safe at best, and sweeping one of the boats away by shell fire would be like removing one of the arches from a concrete viaduct. There would be an unspannable gap. Battles have been fought and lost without disaster under such circumstances, but not before such an active enemy as the Germans are.

Consequently, as soon as the Russians found themselves unable to hold on, they did not stop at the southern bank of the river, but crossed rapidly on the pontoon bridges which had been previously constructed in their rear. That the Russians had a free passage across the river without any interference from the Germans, is shown by the small number of prisoners captured. No mention was made, either, of any amount of material captured; so that the probabilities are that the Russians withdrew in good order to the northern bank, taking their artillery with them.

A Russian rear guard of some little strength is still on the southern side of the river, as far as we know, and as is usually the case with rear guard fighting, its losses will probably be heavy. Indeed, it may be that it will be penned up against the river and captured.

The next thing that will occupy our attention will be the attempts of the Germans to force the crossing of the Danube and get in behind the main line of Russian defenses, the Pruth and the Sereth. If this is done, the situation of Russia will be thrown completely in the air, and the entire line endangered through an outflanking movement. The town of Galatz, which is the resting place of the Russian left along the Sereth line, is on the northern bank of the Danube, and is consequently brought under the artillery fire of the Germans. This in itself does not mean a great deal. The question is one of the relative range of the German and the Russian guns. No matter how difficult a given barrier may be to cross, if the offense has guns which outrange those of the defense and has sufficient of them, it is always possible to break a way across it. The Germans certainly have a number of large guns in Dobrudja, but whether they outrange and outnumber those of the Russians on the other side of the river is not known. Galatz is a great Rumanian storehouse, and, as far as is known, is bursting with supplies, principally grain. The Germans, who have need of all the foodstuffs they can corral in their progress, are not likely to shell the city and destroy the granaries unless it be absolutely necessary. Rather, it seems, they are more likely to try and effect a crossing in the vicinity of Reni and flank the Russians out of position. But wherever the attempt is made, the results will be watched with the greatest interest.

There is another danger also which threatens the Russians, although it has already been discounted to some extent. That is the effect on the Russian Black Sea fleet of the throwing open of the mouths of the Danube to Germany's use. Submarines have already been operating in the Black Sea, coming by way of the Mediterranean, through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosporus. The trip is a long one, however, and not without its hazards. The Danube route is much more direct and less dangerous. These boats could be loaded in sections in cars and taken by rail to the Danube, where they could be assembled and launched. The presence of these boats in any number in the Black Sea would practically put an end the campaign of the Grand Duke Nicholas, as his line of communications is entirely a water line.

GERMANS HOPE TO GET 4,000,000 MORE MEN

Expect Man-Power Bill to Free that Number for Military Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is becoming increasingly difficult for the German Government to keep the masses at home under control, while at the same time it is striving to give the impression to the outside world that all is going smoothly within the frontiers. Such a glimpse into Western Germany as I was enabled to obtain today is therefore doubly interesting and enlightening.

"My informant is a German who has just reached Holland from Cologne, and who is now suffering severely, owing to the sudden change from the scanty adulterated substitute foods of his native land to the rich viands of Holland. He declares that life in Cologne at present is unrecognizable from former conditions in this once gayest city of Western Germany. You must not do this or that, otherwise you are liable to preventive arrest; and once that happens, heaven help you! Nobody believes the promises made by the Minister of the Interior in regard to the recasting of the law dealing with preventive arrest:

"Regarding the new compulsory civilian work bill, my informant says that the great masses of working people regard its proposals with the deepest suspicion and mistrust, as being likely to cause them immediate financial and social injury. The bill in its present, which is probably also its final, form, contains no guarantees that workmen will be employed according to their capacity or will receive the same wages as before.

"So grave has become the dissatisfaction among workers in the industrial areas that frequent huge demonstrations are being held in Essen, Cologne, and other centres. Men are also demanding an immediate increase in wages to meet the high prices. Strikes are frequently and suddenly breaking out, indicating that in spite of all repression the workmen are beginning secretly to reorganize against the general severity of conditions.

"Cologne is now experiencing a great scarcity of potatoes, forcing the municipality to buy turnips and other roots to supply the deficiency. The authorities are showing deep anxiety over the question of feeding the people during the coming Winter, and there are indications that plans will shortly be published for wholesale compulsory municipal feeding. These plans have a double object, namely, to enable stocks of food to be controlled to the best possible advantage, and also to liberate an immense number of women from domestic work in order that they may devote themselves to labor of a direct national or military character.

"This combing out is expected to provide another 4,000,000 soldiers of one sort or another."

DUTCH PROVISION GERMANY.

Holland Engages by Treaty to Supply Eggs, Milk, and Fruit.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Holland and Germany have signed a treaty providing for a supply to the latter of eggs, milk, and fruit, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

IN SLUMBER 27 MONTHS.

French Soldier Stricken with a Strange Lethargy in Marne Battle.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 24.—The odd case of a man, 31 years old, who has been in a state of lethargy for twenty-seven months, has been described to the Medical and Surgical Society by Professor Verger. The patient was among the troops mobilized for the battle of the Marne. He disappeared, but was found soon afterward in Brittany, since which time he has been sleeping, eyelids closed, respiration regular, but pulse rapid. He is sensitive to excitement, such stimulation provoking a weak defense without, however, interrupting his sleep, and it is possible to administer liquid food.

Professor Verger concludes that the case is one of hysterical lethargy, and that it is likely the man will eventually awake.

BULGARIAN PREMIER IN BERLIN INCOGNITO

Attends Conference on Peace and Says Germany Will Be Faithful to Her Allies.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes an interview with M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, who visited Berlin recently incognito. He said the momentous nature of the peace offer had made his trip to Berlin necessary. He came to confer with the leading statesmen of the Central Powers. M. Radoslavoff was greatly impressed with his short stay in the German capital, where two of his children are domiciled.

"In official circles," he said, "I have spoken my mind very freely. As an old Heidelberger, I am preferring to talk German. The reception accorded me everywhere was magnificent. I am already regarding Berlin as my second home. This is my first visit, but surely not the last."

The interviewer emphasizes the fact that M. Radoslavoff met a number of the leading German financial men, of whom the Bulgarian statesman spoke in the most complimentary terms. Regarding the Entente's attitude toward Germany's peace offer, M. Radoslavoff said he thought the Entente statesmen had divided the parts to be played, Sonnino singing piano, Briand and Lloyd George shouting fortissimo, and the Russians screaming furiously.

"Is there any political reason," he said, "why Russia should behave so noisily? The Russians only prove that even in this war they have learned nothing."

Regarding Bulgaria's food supply, M. Radoslavoff said that although the harvest of 1916 was not quite so good as that of 1915 there was plenty of food in Bulgaria, even if the exportation of wheat, compared with last year, was somewhat reduced.

"Of the Rumanian booty," he said, "we shall ask only salt, petrol, and benzol, leaving all foodstuffs to our allies."

Asked what he thought of the Kaiser's appearance and disposition when he saw him lately, M. Radoslavoff replied: "His Majesty is in excellent condition in both body and mind, so much so that I go home fully convinced that all is well with us. For more than thirty years I have fought for an alliance with Germany, of whose clear conscience I am convinced. Germany's loyalty is just as true to her allies as her strength is fatal to her enemies."

PREVENT DUEL IN FRANCE.

Seconds of Veber and Tisseyre Call Off Principals Because of War.

PARIS, Dec. 23, (Delayed.)—A duel between Frenchmen in war times would be a real offense against patriotism. Such was the formal declaration signed today by the seconds of Deputy Adrien Veber and Captain Charles Tisseyre, and the proposed encounter was abandoned. The two men had engaged in an argument in which a blow was said to have been struck, a challenge following.

THREE DIE IN ONE FAMILY.

Mother, Son, and Daughter Succumb to Disease Within 48 Hours.

The death of Mrs. Eugene Connolly on Saturday was the third to occur in the same family at the same address, 3,012 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, within forty-eight hours. Mrs. Ann O'Hagan, widow of Ferdinand O'Hagan, Superintendent of the Cameron Steam Pump Works for twenty-five years, and mother of Mrs. Connolly, died early Tuesday morning, in her eighty-sixth year, from ailments incidental to old age.

Less than five hours later her son, Ferdinand A. O'Hagan, engineer and sales manager of the Cameron Steam Pump Works, with which he was connected for forty years, died in his sixty-fifth year from a sudden attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Connolly, who died from a complication of diseases, was in her sixtieth year, and left two daughters and two sisters.

Raise $100,000 for Belgian Children.

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgian Children passed the $100,000 mark which had been set for it yesterday, and already has been transferred to the Commission for Relief, so that it can be used to give the Belgian children a Christmas dinner. The fund was under the direction of Henry Clews and Percy Bullen. This is the third year of the fund, which still will remain open so long as there is suffering in Belgium which needs relief.

RUSSIANS STILL RETIRE IN DOBRUDJA

Germans Report Taking Isakcha, Across the Danube from Bessarabia.

SOUTHERN FRONT IN PERIL?

Berlin Critic Suggests Possibility of a Turning Movement on Black Sea Coast.

BERLIN, Dec. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official communication issued by the War Office says:

In Dobrudja, Isakcha (on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the Bessarabian shore) has been captured. Near Tultcha (about twenty-two miles down the river) firing continues.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24, (via London.)—The official report of the fighting on the Rumanian front says:

Throughout the day the enemy was active in the region between Kassina and Zaballa villages. In the region of Galberenul and Drogul the enemy, under cover of his heavy artillery, repeatedly attacked us. Desperate fighting continued here throughout the day. In the region of Batogu and Vilinu we repulsed five weak enemy attempts to assume the offensive.

In Dobrudja the enemy continued to attack our troops, who withdrew toward Isakcha.

Some aeroplanes dropped bombs on the region of the Yanka railway station, on the Buzeu-Braila line. German aeroplanes landed and an officer and two soldiers were made prisoners.

After an attack by artillery and rifle fire against our bridgehead near the village of Boldura, the enemy attempted an offensive, but was dispersed by our fire. Enemy attempts against our advanced posts on the Bystritza, in the region of the village of Liachoivcky, south of Bohorodozany, were easily repulsed. Near the village of Kablonka, west of Zolowimy, our scouts surrounded and made prisoner of an enemy field post.

In the wooded Carpathians, after artillery preparation, we attacked enemy trenches on the heights north of the River Cussa, and captured some of them after violent hand-to-hand fighting, taking three machine guns, five officers, and 100 men. We are consolidating the slopes south of the captured height.

Only minor advantages in the Oituz Valley have been gained by the Russians in their four weeks' offensive in the wooded Carpathians and along the Transylvania eastern frontier, and these have been counterbalanced by local successes elsewhere by the Austro-German forces, writes the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

"The armies of Generals von Arz and von Koevess," he continues, "are maintaining their positions on the pass height which they took during the great thrust in October, while on General von Goerke's front in the mid-Carpathians angle the situation has changed favorably to the Central Powers in consequence of the advance in Eastern Wallachia. The enemy here is disposed in intrenched position in impracticable mountains broken by the transverse valleys, and is attempting to hold off the pressure of the Austro-Hungarian forces.

"From this point the front turns eastward and runs along the Slanic Valley in an almost direct east and west direction south of Rimnik Sarat, where it is continued by the new Rumanian defensive position on the Rimnik Sarat-Filipescu-Ceacarul line. This line through Eastern Wallachia is about seventy kilometers in length, and is prolonged by the Dobrudja position. Their positions in the plain offer the Russo-Rumanian armies only limited security for their southern front, resting on the Danube and the Black Sea."

A. T. PATRICK TO WED AN OKLAHOMA GIRL

Engaged to Miss Mildred West, Oil Man's Daughter — Was Thrice Sentenced to Death.

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 24.—Albert T. Patrick, wealthy oil man, who was sentenced three times to die in Sing Sing Prison on a murder charge, announced here today his engagement to Miss Mildred West, daughter of a Tulsa oil operator. They will be married in June.

Albert T. Patrick, who was born in Texas, and is now 50 years old, was a young and obscure practicing attorney of New York when he was arrested on Oct. 4, 1900, on the charge of forgery, following the death of the aged, eccentric, and wealthy William Marsh Rice. The charge was based on a check against Rice's bank account presented for payment by Patrick. It was not until a year and a half after the death of Rice that Patrick was arraigned before the then Recorder Goff on the charge of murdering Rice.

The principal witness against the attorney was Rice's valet, Charles F. Jones, who told conflicting stories of the death of the millionaire, asserting in one version that he had killed his employer at the behest of Patrick, by using some drug and smothering the victim with a pillow. Patrick was convicted of the murder on April 8, 1902, and sentenced to death.

Thereafter Patrick and his friends fought in the courts in the State for his life, and a review of the case was sought in the United States Supreme Court. On his appeals the sentence was twice confirmed, and altogether Patrick spent ten years in the death house at Sing Sing and had twenty-four appeals on points of his case. Governor Higgins commuted the sentence to life imprisonment on Dec. 20, 1906. On Nov. 28, 1912, Governor Dix pardoned Patrick.

During his stay in the death house Patrick worked constantly on his appeals, and practically turned his cell into a law office. His legal battles attracted wide attention at the time. Many prominent men believed him to be innocent. Those who signed the petition to Governor Higgins for Executive clemency included Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle and Edward W. Hatch, former Justice of the New York Supreme Court.

Patrick has lost all his funds in his defense, and his brother-in-law, John T. Milliken, contributed a fortune in his aid. When Patrick was pardoned he announced his intention to sue on Rice's will, in which he was beneficiary to the extent of a million dollars, but was advised not to contest the matter.

One of Patrick's most devoted friends was Mrs. Addie M. Francis, who then lived in West Fifty-eighth Street, where Patrick had boarded after the death of his first wife. Just before the departure of Patrick for Sing Sing he and Mrs. Francis were married in the Tombs. She died several years ago, it was said.

After his release Patrick went to Oklahoma to look after the extensive oil interests of Mr. Milliken. He also resumed the practice of law there.

NEW AID FOR LANSING.

Breckinridge Long of St. Louis Likely to be Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Breckinridge Long, a young lawyer of St. Louis, it is understood, has been chosen by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing for appointment as Assistant Secretary of State to succeed ex-Governor John E. Osborne of Wyoming, who resigned recently.

Mr. Long has been a strong supporter of President Wilson, and in the Presidential campaign this year organized the Woodrow Wilson Club of St. Louis, of which he is President. He contributed $5,000 to the campaign fund.

NEW YORK REACHES OUT FOR SIBERIAN TRADE

Russian News Agency Notes the Activities of the Merchants' Association.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24, (via London.)—The Petrograd semi-official news agency publishes the following:

"The commercial organizations of Siberia have received from a commercial association of New York a proposition for co-operation with a view to ameliorating conditions with respect to commercial transactions between the United States and Russia.

"The New York association is an important commercial organization, comprising 5,000 members—proprietors of factories and industrial works, exporters and importers."

The commercial association referred to by the Russian news agency is probably the Merchants' Association of New York, which, according to one of the officials, has been in touch with Russian commercial organizations with the object of bringing about closer business relations.

SCIENTISTS TO TALK PEACE.

Association Will Discuss Its Effect on Economic Conditions Here.

The effect of peace in Europe upon economic conditions in the United States will be one of nearly a score of important subjects to be discussed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its meetings here this week. The sessions will start in the School of Mines Building of Columbia University at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and last through Friday.

Oscar P. Austin, statistician for the National City Bank; Eugene Meyer, Jr., and Frederic L. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, will discuss the possible after effects of the war at the session on Friday morning.

George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co., Vice President of the Section on Social and Economic Science, will start the speechmaking at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. His subject will be "Scientific Efficiency and Industrial Museums Our Safeguards in Peace and War." George W. Perkins will read a paper on "Food Distribution" on Wednesday.

During the convocation of the association there will be displayed, as one of the incidental features of its meeting, at the Museum of Natural History many of the chemicals that have made the war in Europe hideous. Some of the poison gases will be shown in jars, but on ledges on the outside of the windows.

Through the courtesy of Lady Ramsay there will be displayed the original group of elements discovered by Sir William Ramsay, the distinguished British chemist. There will also be shown the customs declaration of Joseph Priestly when he arrived in this country from England. The final session of the association will be held at 2:30 Friday afternoon in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

I. R. T.'S PASSENGER RECORD

5,397,963,628 Carried in Ten Years; Three Times World's Population.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has made public a bulletin showing the increase in traffic in this city since 1872. The statement is made that in the last ten years 5,397,963,628 passengers, or three times the world's population have been carried on the Interborough lines, with only five passengers killed in train accidents.

In 1872, when surface cars only were used, the passengers numbered 138,722,196, or 147 rides during the year for each person in the city. With the Second, Third, and Sixth Avenue elevated lines running in 1882 the number of passengers jumped to 250,510,832, an average of 215 rides for each person. In 1906, shortly after the addition of subway lines, the total reached 836,661,206, an average of 298 rides, and in 1916, with the third tracking on elevated lines, the total number of passengers reached 1,201,031,709, an average of 332 rides for each person.

The figures for November of this year in detail, showed that the subway carried an average of 1,199,623 passengers a day and the elevated lines 1,014,883, a total of 2,214,506. It is pointed out that the third tracking of the elevated lines at a cost of $14,758,000 caused an increase of more than 100,000 passengers a day on those lines. Traffic on the subway increased also from 1,069,000 passengers daily in September to the 1,199,623 tabulated in November.

"It should be remembered," the bulletin states, "that all this traffic was on lines designed to care for only 400,000 passengers daily."

LABOR VERSUS MILITARISM.

Dr. Grant Presents Opinions Why Workers Oppose National Force.

Opinions as to "Why Workingmen Fight Militarism" were presented last night at the Open Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, the rector.

"The workingman's attitude," said Dr. Grant, "is, 'Why should I fight for a country where I do not own a shovelful of mud?' The workingman believes that national quarrels are not of his making; that militarism is a relic of feudalism; that the rich feel that the safety valve of our economic life is the starvation of the poor."

The snobbery of army officers was given as another reason for the workingmen's opposition. Dr. Grant also read several letters containing opinions on the subject.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard spoke of "the strenuous objections of the trade unions to the maintenance of any national or State force which could deal effectively with the violence which all large unions mean to resort to if they cannot succeed without violence."

William G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said that employes are constantly exhorted to submit differences with their employers to arbitration, and that they couldn't see why the same thing should not be done in international affairs. President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said that workingmen were opposed to any form of militarism which might be used wrongfully against them, but were not opposed to that form by which they might bear arms in self-defense.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale thought that it was because workingmen did not realize the fundamental necessity of "a training which lays less stress on talk and more stress on a disciplined people as a basis of successful government." Other views were expressed by Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia and Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post.

NO NEWS OF LINER VOLTAIRE

Steamship, Overdue, Not Yet Believed by Owners to be Lost.

The officers of the Lamport & Holt steamship Vauban, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, via Halifax, said they had not heard anything of the steamship Voltaire, which is now several days overdue.

They received the news that she was overdue at Halifax, where it was believed something had happened to her rudder or to her engines, and that Captain Knight had refrained from using the wireless as the message might be intercepted by a U-boat or the German raider said to be roaming the Atlantic.

The Superintendent of the company at Brooklyn said that the Voltaire left Liverpool about twenty-one days ago and might have met with an accident or gone by a southerly route. He had not given her up for lost, and said if the Voltaire had been torpedoed the company would have had word by this time.

Riverside Theatre to Open Tonight.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has issued a stay of execution of the injunction granted to Oscar Hammerstein restraining the Keith interests from opening the Riverside Theatre today, and the playhouse will be opened as originally announced. There will be no matinée performance, but the advertised program will be given tonight. Mr. Hammerstein got an injunction on the ground that the opening of the Riverside as a vaudeville theatre would interfere with his franchise granted by the defendants in a contract made some ten years ago.

DEATH FIGHTS IN AIR AS VIEWED IN FRANCE

Telescope Observation Gives a Warning Before Germans' Machines Appear.

96 BATTLES IN SINGLE DAY

British Airmen Have Deliberately Crashed Into Foes—Ruses of the Veterans.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Dec. 24, (from a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press, via London.)—A day of sunshine—a rarity in December on the British front—recently caused a temporary revival of activity among the aviators, presenting a spectacle which a few years ago could have lived only in the imagination.

Out of the distance there came early in the day a series of black specks which gradually grew until they took the form of German airplanes. From points of telescopic observation their approach had been signalled long before even the first tiny dots were visible to the naked eye. British guns were ready and British airplanes were already climbing above the ruins of the shell-torn Flemish town to challenge the invaders.

While the German machines were still over their own lines the British anti-aircraft cannon known as "Archies," began to speak. There was a sharp, angry crack. A moment later a shrapnel shell burst into a white puff-ball just in the path of the oncoming airplanes. At first, the white fleck of powder smoke seemed no larger than a pinhead, but it soon spread until it appeared as an exaggerated toy balloon and floated as lazily against the sky. Then there was another puff, and then another, until it seemed that half a hundred "Archies" must be going, and the sky became a fretwork of white smoke balls, each one marking a spot where a breaking shell had showered its leaden bullets upon the fast-traveling Germans.

Plugging in and out among the exploding shrapnel, the approaching airplanes left a trail of these flecks and powder puffs in their wake. Up and up, through the danger zone of their own guns, the British aviators climbed eagerly to the fight. The distant hum of the hostile motors could now be heard, mingled with the louder, bee-like drone of the English machines, and between the scarcely perceptible intervals of the "Archies'" fire came the staccato notes of the machine guns. The British airmen had opened fire before reaching the level of their adversaries.

German Machines Driven Off.

Now the British machines began to close in from various directions, and the invaders turned suddenly and started for their own lines. Their somewhat precipitate retreat was marked by the same trail of shellfire as had been their approach. The British aviators pursued, but having in this instance the distinct advantage of height and a diving start for home, the Germans temporarily got away.

This was the first phase of the day's battles in the air—a prelude to the later fighting, when two German machines came crashing to earth in spinning nose dives.

Airplanes are never more like birds than when they meet in an aerial combat. They dart, dash, circle, turn, and swoop like so many feathered warriors, and often the battles rage at such high altitudes that the machines become all but invisible. Again there will be a fight among the clouds, when the more daring aviators make startling plunges through the intervening mist to catch their opponents unawares. Always there is great manoeuvring for position, and spectators are filled with wonder at what the modern airplane can do, even to excelling the birds in their own element by flying upside down.

Most of the fighting aviators endeavor to "get on the other fellow's tail." This means a position above and slightly behind the adversary, where one can fire down into him. Others, however, prefer to attack from a position almost directly underneath, thinking they have a steadier firing platform in climbing than in diving.

The latter-day machines have such wonderful stability that they can only be brought down by direct hits, killing the pilot or piercing the petrol tank, in which latter event the airplane usually catches fire and falls in a blazing spiral. "Archie" shells often blow airplanes out of the line by making many punctures in their wings, but the machines thus damaged generally are brought safely home.

When the history of aviation in the present war is written it will contain some of the most thrilling chapters of the strange world conflict. The British Flying Corps, which grew from almost nothing at the beginning of the war, has already established records of daring and attainment which even in the colorless official reports of the corps read like fiction. Recently there have been fights on the British front in which from sixty to eighty machines were engaged. Such battles begin with individual fights and gradually develop into what the aviators term a "general mêlée," as reinforcements arrive from both sides.

Crashed Into Foe Deliberately.

There have been as high as ninety-six separate and distinct fights in a single day on this front alone. Near the point where the British and French lines join there have been fights in which the French have gone to the assistance of the English and the English have gone to the assistance of the French to help defeat the Germans. There have been numerous engagements in which British aviators have closed within twenty yards of their adversary, firing point blank into him. There have been both English and French instances of aviators, as a last resort, deliberately crashing into a German and sending him down. After one instance of that sort a British aviator brought his machine down with only one wing. He could only effect a landing with his engine going, and had deliberately to collide with a tree, seriously injuring himself.

There was one memorable occasion when three British machines deliberately dived into a formation of seventeen German machines, destroying two of the hostile planes and themselves escaping unhurt. Another time two British aviators attacked eleven Germans, and once a Second Lieutenant of the British corps attacked five hostile machines. He, in turn, was attacked from behind, but turned and got in the rear of the hostile craft, and keeping "on its tail" drove it down.

The British aviators take great satisfaction at the result of a recent fight when they attacked a German bombing squadron which was trying to cross the British lines. In the heat of the aerial combat the Germans let go bombs which fell into their own lines.

WANT STATION RENAMED.

City College Students Circulate a Petition for Change to City College.

Nearly 4,000 signatures have been obtained to a petition to the I. R. T. circulated by students of the College of the City of New York to have the name of the 137th Street subway station changed to "City College Station." In a few weeks the students expect to have the signatures of all of the 6,000 young men and women who are in the day and evening sessions, and the 4,000 teachers who receive instruction in City College.

The students have been advocating this change for a number of years, but the I. R. T. has refused their request. The Student Council recently organized a committee of undergraduates to circulate the petition. As some subway and elevated stations are named after institutions in their vicinity, such as Columbia and Fordham Universities, the students of City College have resented what they charge is discrimination.

RECTOR'S
Broadway at 48th St.
Announcement
Special Xmas Dinner
at $2.50 the Cover
Served in the Famous Futurist Ballroom
Wonderful Revues on Both Floors
Greatest Entertainment Ever Shown in the History of Any Restaurant

DENIES PORK BARREL IN BUILDING MEASURE

Representative Clark Defends the Pending Bill Against Numerous Attacks.

"HEWED STRICTLY TO LAW"

Congressman, Explaining Items, Says Foes of Appropriation Are Bureaucrats' Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Attacks from various sources on the pending Public Buildings bill have been met by Representative Frank Clark of Florida, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings, with a vigorous denial that the bill is a "pork barrel" measure and provides principally for small towns.

Mr. Clark is particularly wrought up over an article which was recently written by Charles H. Whitaker, editor of The Journal of the American Institute of Architects, attacking the bill and describing it as one largely devoted to small town appropriations.

"I had hoped matters might stand in statu quo until the bill gets before the House, where it may be explained," said Mr. Clark today, "but misrepresentations come so thick and fast that I should say something now.

"This bill carries about $28,000,000 in authorizations, instead of $35,000,000, as has been promiscuously charged. About $22,000,000 of it goes to the large cities and cities where there are Federal activities other than the Post Office, and only about $6,000,000 goes to the Post Office towns throughout the United States. That is at the rate of $1,500,000 a year for the Post Office towns.

"The last Public Buildings bill passed was on March 4, 1913. It carried a provision that no town where there were not Federal activities other than the Post Office should be entitled to a building until it had $10,000 postal receipts, nor entitled to a site unless there were annual receipts of $6,000.

"That is the law of the land, and the House committee has hewed strictly to the law in the framing of this bill. There are a few cases where sites had previously been secured for places with less than $10,000 receipts for which the bill carries authorizations, on the theory that the Government-owned land should be utilized.

"The bill will be thrown open to amendment in the House, and its enemies may conduct the fight there, but I want the country to know now there are two objects in the fight on the bill. One is to take away the jurisdiction of Congress to legislate, and substitute a plan whereunder bureaucrats would disburse a lump sum appropriation and determine where buildings should go. The other object is to defeat the bill entirely and later come to Congress with a lot of emergency propositions for the great cities. I shall never vote for nor report a bill that contemplates only the big cities and neglects the smaller communities."

Mr. Clark expects to call up the Buildings bill soon after the holidays. Substantially the same bill was reported last session, but it was never called up because of the threat of a veto. So far as is known, the President has not withdrawn his notice of veto, but sentiment in the House was so strong for a Buildings bill that the committee determined to press it to passage.

The Rules Committee already has reported a rule giving the bill privileged status, and support of the measure is not confined to either side of the House. Both Republicans and Democrats are behind the bill, and, despite the approaching Treasury deficit and the pleas of a few economists in the lower body, passage is practically certain.

WANTS REPUBLICANS TO FIX A COURSE

Congressman Gardner Plans a Conference at Once of Minority House Members.

TIRES OF THE "BIG WIGS"

Urges a Definite Plan of Constructive Action After a Visit to Colonel Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The agitation for a conference of House Republicans to outline a definite plan of constructive action during this and the next Congress to replace the present policy of merely opposing Democratic proposals began today to take definite form.

Upon his return from Cincinnati, where he announced his opposition to Republican Leader Mann for Speaker of the next House and his support of Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin for the place, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts said that he would seek to have a conference called at once for the purpose of formulating policies for the future.

He made it clear that his efforts to obtain a conference would be entirely dissociated from his opposition to Mr. Mann, which, he says, is based solely on his conviction that Mr. Mann stands for "Prussia and Prussianism" in international affairs. Until Mr. Mann indorsed President Wilson's recent note, Mr. Gardner said he favored him.

"I shall endeavor to have a conference called to formulate policies and discuss them rather than personalities," said the Massachusetts Representative. "I am tired to death of waiting for a lot of big wigs in the Republican Party to prepare a platform for us that means nothing. The Republican Party more nearly represents the people than any other, and it is high time that we were planning for urging the adoption of many progressive ideas which already have been incorporated into laws in other countries."

Representative Lenroot today evinced keen interest in the conference proposal, and said that he favored a similar plan.

"There is a very general sentiment on the Republican side," he said, "for a conference to discuss the future action of the party representatives in the House. I think that we should not be content with merely opposing Democratic proposals in the present Congress. If we do not favor them, we should state our reasons and offer substitutes which we believe to be better. I should like to see the Republicans adopt such a plan for the remainder of the short term of Congress and outline a general program of legislation for the next session."

Coincident with the return of Mr. Gardner it became known that he recently conferred with Colonel Roosevelt on the House situation. Mr. Gardner declined to discuss the meeting. Representative Schall of Minnesota, one of the two Progressives elected to the next House, also is in receipt of an invitation to call on Colonel Roosevelt. In political circles the Colonel's activity is interpreted as indicating that he intends to take more than a passing interest in the organization of the House. Some observers see in the present agitation for changes in the conduct of the Republican work in the House part of a general move of progressively inclined Republicans to command a hearing in the 1920 campaign work.

Representative Gardner's announcement of his intention to agitate for a conference met a cordial response among many of the rank and file Republicans who are anxious to prevent the present ranking minority members of several committees who are classified as irreconcilable standpatters from getting Chairmanships unless they make declarations of progressive principles.

Give Her Tecla Pearls
The Orient, the delicacy of coloring, the iridescence, the soft and sullen beauty, and all the other qualities which have made Oriental Pearls the envy and admiration of womankind for ages, are reproduced so perfectly in Tecla Pearls that none but an expert can distinguish between them.
There are some differences between them, of course, for Oriental Pearls are accidents of Nature, whereas Tecla Pearls are the achievement of Man, but the only noticeable difference is in the price, Oriental Pearls costing a fortune, whereas Tecla Pearls don't!!
Tecla Pearl Necklaces—$75 to $350
with diamond clasp
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CHRISTMAS SPIRIT PERVADES CITY

Continued from Page 1.

any. Besides lights and toys on the tree, there were roses. With Mrs. Woods he then visited other stations. Captain O'Neil of the East 126th Street Station played Santa there to the children of the public school in East 126th Street, near Third Avenue. One of the recipients of gifts from this Santa was seven-year-old Margaret Brogan of 1,820 Madison Avenue, a victim of infantile paralysis last Summer, whose legs have been paralyzed ever since.

In many of the stations the policemen had arranged for musical entertainments for the children, and where there were no musicians there were phonographs. At the Greenwich Street Station each child received a little American flag and was told that the policeman was "the big brother to the youngster of the street."

Wealthy persons to whom the plan of distribution of presents through the police had appealed strongly sent large contributions to the police Captains of their precincts yesterday, and one Captain, Patrick F. Gargan of the West 125th Street Station, said that a woman living on Riverside Drive had sent him a contribution in the form of an offer to provide for the most needy families of the precinct for the rest of the Winter by sending them clothing, food, fuel, and rent. She also gave fifty checks of $10 each to poor families, he said.

Police distributions held over for today will take place in the Sixteenth Precinct, the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, 144th, 155th, 159th, 160th, 161st, and 166th. In the 162d Precinct the distribution will not take place until tomorrow.

At the Macdougal Street Station the policemen entered into the spirit of the thing so enthusiastically that half of the youngsters wanted to stay to play with them. The policemen sang in chorus, and one of them kept the youngsters in an uproar by imitating Charlie Chaplin.

Another of the day's great distribution of presents for the poor was The New York American distribution in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Tons of food and presents were distributed to 20,000 persons, who were waiting outside the armory when the doors were thrown open at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Volunteers of America began their annual distribution of Christmas baskets in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, 208 West Twenty-third Street, at 8 o'clock in the morning. It ended at 9:30, the baskets having given out. After that hour many persons, some of whom had warked long distances, arrived, and had to go away disappointed. About 500 baskets, each containing food for from five to ten persons, were distributed by the Volunteers.

Another 500 baskets containing big Christmas dinners were distributed by the Mohawk Democratic Club, a Tammany Hall organization of the Thirtieth Assembly District, in its rooms at Third Avenue and 125th Street.

Public Trees in Other Towns.

The community spirit, both the community spirit of giving collectively and of collectively celebrating the coming of Christmas, was as much in evidence in the suburbs of New York City as in the city itself, and in many of the nearby towns the police were inspired by the example of New York's police, and collected funds for the poor.

Newark had a municipal Christmas tree which was lighted last evening for the first time. A large chorus assembled in front of the City Hall, where the tree had been erected, and sang Christmas carols. There will be a celebration program every night until the new year. Collections will be taken for the children of European war victims.

Bronxville had one of the most elaborate of the suburban community celebrations. Half of the population of the village, it seeemd, turned out to enjoy the spectacle. The organizers of the celebration took advantage of the fact that there was a huge spruce tree in the centre of the village plaza, and this was decorated with thousands of colored electric lights. There was a pageant representing the birth of Christ, in which Miss Bertha MacMonnies took the part of Mary and Frank R. Chambers represented Joseph. Both were in costume. As they walked toward a little shed that had been placed beneath the great illumined tree a large chorus costumed in the garb of mediaevial ngland sang old English Christmas carols. The ceremony began at 5:30 o'clock with a trumpet call, which served as a signal for the costumed carol singers, under the direction of David McK. Williams, to begin marching toward the tree from the four quarters of the town. An invocation was pronounced by the Rev Otis T. Barnes of the Reformed Church of Bronxville.

8,000 Gather In Harlem.

Harlem began its seven-day Christmas celebration with a community tree in Mount Morris Park. More than 8,000 persons, young and old, gathered round the tree and sang patriotic songs and Christmas carols for several hours. Thomas J. Fawler of the Harlem Board of Commerce, under whose auspices the tree was held, and Dr. J. Gardner Smith, who arranged the program, spoke briefly.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, the chimes rang out in the churches around the Park and the houses nearby lighted their windows, furnishing an impromptu illumination. As the chimes died away, a bugle sounded and Borough President Marcus M. Marks touched a button which lighted some 2,000 colored lights on the sixty-foot tree. The band then played and the crowd began to sing. Tonight the committee will stage a nativity pageant and there will be music for a general good time.

Figures compiled on Saturday by District Attorney Swann show that fewer persons will spend Christmas behind the bars than usual. There are now only 111 prisoners awaiting trial as compared with 145 last year at this time. Early in the month Mr. Swann and Assistant District Attorney Dooling went to the Tombs and talked with each prisoner in an effort to expedite their trials. Many of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and on recommendation received suspended sentences, so that they could be free on Christmas.

Brooklyn Elks Generous.

Members of the Brooklyn Lodge of B. P. O. Elks yesterday distributed 2,500 Christmas baskets from their clubhouse on South Oxford Street. According to Adolph Stahl, Chairman of the Distribution Committee, each basket contained a Christmas dinner for six persons. The assortment consisted of one six-pound chicken, one can each of soup beans and milk, coffee, potatoes, sugar, flour, turnips, bread, oranges, apples, fancy crackers, and candy. A committee headed by County Judge Mitchel May supplied automobiles to take those who were infirm to their homes.

Through the kindness of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt the 300 patients of the Home Hospital for Tuberculous Families had a Christmas tree celebration last night at the hospital, 522 East Seventy-eighth Street. The children of the hospital gave a play before the tree celebration took place.

More Distributions Today.

While hundreds of tons of food, clothes, and presents were distributed yesterday, there are yet many more tons to be distributed today. In addition to the basket distributions of the day, the greatest of which will be that of the Salvation Army at 9 o'clock this morning in the Ninth Regiment Armory on West Fourteenth Street, there will be numerous dinners at which persons whose Christmas would otherwise be eventless will be the guests.

The Elks will hold open house in their lodge rooms for 2,000 poor youngsters this afternoon. Besides, they will distribute 500 baskets. There will be the newsboys' dinner in the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New Chambers Street, given by William M. Fliess, Jr., in memory of his father; the dinner given and served by John D. Crimmins and his family in the Home for the Aged at 213 East Seventieth Street; a distribution of dolls by the Jacob Riis Neighborhood Association at 48 Henry Street, and Christmas dinners and entertainments in the missions and lodging houses for the unfortunates of the city.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Save-a-Home Fund of The Evening Mail was given last night at the Hippodrome. A program was made up of numbers contributed by artists recruited largely from the Hippodrome. Raymond Hitchcock introduced Mme. Pavlowa, who appeared in native costume, and instead of dancing disposed of a doll dressed in a copy of her costume. Mrs. C. B. Dillingham paid $100 for the doll.

SAILORS HERE FOR HOLIDAYS.

Battleship's Men Get Leave, but Liner's Passengers Are Held.

The United States battleship Arizona arrived yesterday afternoon off Tompkinsville and anchored to give half the crew the usual ten days' Christmas leave. Five hundred men were landed by tender and proceeded to New York by the Staten Island Ferry. Before they left a special tender from the navy yard arrived alongside the battleship loaded with holly, evergreens, and good things for the men who must spend their Christmas aboard ship.

Four hundred Scandinavians who arrived yesterday morning from Bergen and Christiania on the Norwegian-America liner Kristianiafjord, will have to spend their Christmas on Hoffman Island because one of their fellow-voyagers, a Finn, had developed smallpox on the voyage, and was sent to Swinburn Island.

The Health Officer of the Port tried to get a barge to transfer the steerage passengers to Hoffman Island and allow the liner to proceed to her pier in South Brooklyn, but none could be obtained.

Christmas Eve is the greatest feast day in the year with the Scandinavians, and their regret was extreme when the officers told them they could not spend the holidays with their relatives. The officers and crew of the Kristianiafjord, which is anchored close to the Arizona, had their Christmas trees last night, and enjoyed their customary brew of "gluegg." Three stoops of this decoction, it is said, would enable any American to go to the south pole with his hat off in comfort.

Christmas will be observed on the American liner Philadelphia with the customary turkey and plum pudding dinner, and the usual refreshments for the officers and crew. Captain E. T. Britten of the Cunarder Ascania said that as he had received no instructions from the company to the contrary his crew would get their plum duff and bottle of beer or ginger ale as usual.

On board the German ships in Hoboken and South Brooklyn the officers and men had their third Christmas Eve entertainment since the war, in the big dining halls on the piers or on board their ships, and at eight bells today the Captains will inspect the Christmas trees and award the usual prize to the one which is the most artistically dressed.

A SUFFRAGIST SANTA CLAUS.

Votes-for-Women Buttons Will Be Stuck in Christmas Apples.

Suffragists of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman, are arranging to make the children of the city believe today that Santa Claus is dressed in yellow and wears a Votes-for-Women button. They are to assist the police in providing gifts for the children at the various stations. Automobiles will be out this morning all over the city distributing suffrage gifts.

Toys and candy for 800 children are to be provided by the suffragists of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and each toy and box of candy will be marked with the suffrage slogan.

There is to be a suffrage button stuck in every apple that is taken by the women of the Twelfth Assembly District to the Twenty-first Precinct Station to please the children, who always like buttons. There will be 5,000 little ones to receive presents here. In the Nineteenth Assembly District boxes of candy for 250 children are to be sent to the Thirty-sixth Precinct Station, each box tied with votes-for-women ribbon.

OBSERVE "FEAST OF LIGHTS."

Trumpets in Church Belfries Welcome Arrival of Christmas.

Christmas was heralded in many churches of the city yesterday. The "Feast of Lights" was more widely celebrated in Episcopal churches of New York this year than on any previous year, it was said, because of the proximity of the Sunday nearest Christmas and Christmas Day itself. This is a ceremony in which long candles at the ends of the pews are lighted and the service begins in the dim light afforded by these. Gradually the light is increased to represent the increased enlightenment which accompanied the spread of the Gospel, until finally the electric lights of the church are turned on to represent the present day.

Trumpeters in the belfry of Christ Church, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street, welcomed the arrival of Christmas at midnight. Midnight trumpeters from the General Theological Seminary did likewise at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd.

E. E. Dudding, ex-convict and President of the Prisoners' Relief Society, yesterday sent a greeting to every penitentiary in the United States. The message read:

"To you and each of you we bid you be of good cheer and look for a turn in the lane. Believe as we do that God from His throne is directing our hand in your behalf."

Christmas baskets also were sent to prisoners' families by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America.

About 10,000 persons attended the solemn high Christmas mass held in St. Patrick's Cathedral shortly after midnight this morning. At least half that number received communion.

MANY GIFTS FOR CONVICTS.

One Anonymous Donor Sends 1,600 Mince Pies to Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Christmas gifts for the prisoners in Sing Sing Prison tomorrow will exceed in quantity and variety anything of the kind done for them before at the holiday season. Express wagons and motor trucks have delivered more than a thousand bundles and packages at the prison, many of them from friends and relatives of the inmates, but the greater number from organizations and philanthropic individuals.

An anonymous donor to the prison Christmas festivities sent 1,600 large mince pies. As there are exactly 1,515 prisoners each will have a pie, in addition to pumpkin pie to be served at the dinner at noon.

William Jennings Bryan has sent $10 to "Ike" Raines, the Treasurer of the Prison Bank. During the Summer Mr. Bryan visited the prison and recited to the inmates the poem, "Opportunity," by Walter Malone. Raines, who has shown skill in drawing, made an engrossed copy of the poem and sent it to Mr. Bryan.

In the evening Christmas tree distribution will be made in the chapel, where each of the men will get a box containing an orange, a box of dates, mixed candies, cigarettes, and a Christmas card. At the same time the more fortunate will receive the presents sent by relatives.

Christmas exercises, led by Miss Clara P. White, member of the Prison Council, will provide entertainment in the chapel until retiring time. "Tom Brown's Ayrora Band" will play. Warden William H. Moyer and Deputy Warden Calvin Derrick will make brief speeches. Miss Vera Barstow, Miss Mariam Ardini, and Courtney Casler will play and sing.

GOVERNOR TO DRESS TREE.

Leaves for Albany After Promising Some Appointments This Week.

Governor Whitman left this city last night for Albany, to help in the Christmas tree dressing in his home. He said he would probably announce his judiciary appointments this week and that other announcements in regard to appointments would come within the next ten days.

The Governor expressed satisfaction at having reviewed the troops returning from the border, and pointed out that he had welcomed home infantry, cavalry, and engineers. In reply to a question as to developments in the plan for a Republican State manager instead of a Republican State Chairman, the Governor said that he was ready at any time to measure strength on the question in the State Committee, but he did not think there was any need for hurrying the matter. He believed a State manager would be appointed by the State Committee.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS IN AIR.

Aviator Reed Flies Over City and Waving Flags Salute Him.

Christmas greetings from an aeroplane were extended to New York yesterday by Charles Reed, an aviator of the United States Army Reserve Corps, who rose from Governors Island about 1 o'clock and sailed over the city, halting now and then to circle above various places.

A group of members of the Aero Club of America, above which the aviator circled for fifteen minutes, were quick to appreciate the holiday nature of the flight, and hurried to raise flags on their roof and waved banners.

More than 200 persons in Times Square, over which Reed also hovered for a time, collected to watch him.

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We will consider applications promptly and act upon them without delay.

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564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Importers
The Paris Shop of America
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Present Advance Modes For wear at The Fashionable Southern Resorts as well as Northern Climes

Mid-Winter Styles especially designed for the Stout and Hard-to-Fit, in accord with the present day modes, at a saving of 50%.

CLEARANCE SALE
STOUT
AND
EXTRA-SIZE APPAREL

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST

Leonard's
Makers of Distinctive Apparel for Women
24 West 39th St. (Just Off Fifth Ave.)

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED FEB. 1

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Begin—Tomorrow

MID-WINTER SALES

IN

GOWNS · WRAPS · SUITS
COATS · BLOUSES · MILLINERY
AND FURS

AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

This is your opportunity to secure for HOLIDAY wear that delayed purchase of COAT, SUIT or DRESS (sizes 16 years to 56 bust), at prices that barely cover cost of materials alone.

New Models for Southern Wear now ready

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th Street (Just West of 5th Ave.)

Our new sixteen-story building will soon be ready and we shall offer, this week, during

REMOVAL SALE

values which can be best appreciated by a visit to our shop.

Smart Coats

Finest all-wool mixture flare coat of exceptional style and beauty. For street, travel or motor wear. 16 years to 42 bust. To close out 9.85	Wool velour coat, fur-trimmed, silk-lined and interlined; double belt; very dressy. 16 years to 44 bust. To close out 16.50

Other High-Cost Coats *at enormous reductions,* 24.75, 29.85, 34.75

Distinctive Suits

Splendidly tailored suits in gabardine, serge, whipcord, covert cloth; silk lined. 16 years to 42 bust. To close out 15.00	High-cost exclusive model, wool velour suits; richly trimmed with furs. 16 years to 44 bust. To close out 25.00

Extra-Size or Stout Figures

(37½ to 56 bust) are also offered
BIG BARGAINS in every item of apparel

No matter what your past experience may be in not securing smart ready-to-wear apparel to fit you, **Lane Bryant can fit you** from stock, whether you are slender or stout, tall or short, and give you **ultra-fashionable,** perfect fitting, becoming garments. Sizes 37½ to 56 bust; long or short waisted, and properly proportioned for **your figure.**

Coats (were to 275.00)	19.85 to 105.00	Suits (were to 245.00)	15.00 to 169.00
Dresses (were to 89.75)	9.75 to 39.50	Skirts (were to 14.75)	5.95 to 8.95
Waists (were to 18.75)	1.45 to 9.85	Negligees (were to 33.75)	1.95 to 19.85

Corsets, Brassieres, Bust Reducers, Silk and Knitted Underwear.

We have succeeded where all others have failed because we have made apparel for stout figures our specialty and not merely a department, and it has taken years of experimenting to solve this problem

Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th Street

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Important Sales, To-morrow:

Women's Furs and Fur Garments
Will include, on the Third Floor,

Hudson Seal Coats	Fur Scarfs & Muffs
$92.50 to $165	14.25 to 59.50

Women's Street Coats,
made of velour and diagonal cloth,
at $29.50

Women's Tailored Suits,
formerly sold up to $59.50,
at $16.50 to 39.50

A Sale of Women's Shoes
Black Kid and Russia Calf Models,
at $5.75

Large Reductions in Sweaters
of Wool and Fibre Silk,
at $3.95 and 5.95

A Clearance of Corsets
sizes 22 to 30, regular stock,
at $1.45 and 1.85

Short Lengths of Silks and Velvets
very desirable weaves and colorings,
at 45c to $4.50 yd.

Misses' and Girls' Apparel
At substantial reductions, includes

Misses' Evening Gowns,	$25.00 and 45.00
Misses' Evening Wraps,	$29.50 and 37.50
Girls' Dressy Coats,	at $14.50

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Annual Clearance Sale

Commences
TUESDAY

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

MEMBERS OF THE SAVE NEW YORK MOVEMENT

Chickering Quarter Grand

Price $700.
After Jan. 31
$750.

Save $50 by purchasing this Chickering before the price increases

The most beautiful small Grand Piano in the world. Requires but slightly more space than an Upright Piano.

A Splendid Investment for Gift Money or Bonus

Important Notice—Beginning February 1, 1917, Chickering prices will be increased owing to radical advances in the cost of fine piano construction

All Styles of Upright and Grand

Chickering Pianos

will advance from $50 to $150 over present prices. Therefore, by selecting a Chickering now, you will receive exceptional value, based upon the present high cost of fine piano construction.

Chickering Ampico Reproducing Pianos in Uprights and Grands $950 to $2400

Convenient payment terms if desired and liberal allowances on pianos in exchange

CHICKERING WAREROOMS
SEVENTH FLOOR
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38TH STREET FIFTH AVENUE 39TH STREET

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 57TH STREET

Announce their

FINAL WINTER SALE

Tuesday,	Wednesday	Thursday
Dec. 26.	Dec. 27.	Dec. 28.

This is a yearly shopping event which marks the closing of our Winter Season and everything is offered for

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE

At Mere Fractions of Cost Prices

JUST A FEW EXAMPLES

Day and Evening Gowns from $25
None sold heretofore for less than $75 up.
A number of these Garments are made of light weight fabrics and are suitable for early Spring and Southern Wear.

Evening Wraps from $45
Trimmed with all the fashionable Furs.
Higher priced garments reduced in same proportion.

All Winter Hats $5

Dressy Tailored Suits, Motor Coats, Furs and Fur Coats at unusual bargain prices.

An exceptional opportunity to replenish your wardrobe at remarkable savings in cost.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 57TH STREET.

SWITCHMEN SAY AWARD IS FAULTY

New York Men Assert Arbitration Board Did Not Give Them an Actual Eight-Hour Day.

SOME MEN DO NOT BENEFIT

Many Switchmen Working in Local Yards Will Not Get Any Wage Increase.

Members of the New York Branch of the Switchmen's Union of America denied last night that the award of the Federal Board of Arbitration, filed in the United States District Court on Saturday, constituted an eight-hour day as described by that body.

"They've given us a phrase we can't collect on," was the way one of the officials of the union characterized it.

The eight-hour concession was awarded to the union by the Federal Board after a wage and hour controversy extending over months. The Switchmen's Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but not with the four transportation brotherhoods in train service who made the eight-hour day a national issue. The Federal Board granted the request of the switchmen that "eight hours or less shall constitute an eight-hour day," but denied their request for time and a half for overtime. But they did grant the members of the union, so far as they had contracts with the various railroads, a flat increase of 5 cents an hour.

"The trouble with the eight-hour concession," the union official quoted above said, "is that there is no financial penalty imposed on the railroads for working their switchmen more than eight hours. The Federal Board merely has said to the railroads, 'If you work these men more than eight hours, you must pay them at the same rate as during the eight hours,' which, of course, is no concession at all. They could have called the award a six-hour day, or even a four-hour day, because just as long as the rate of pay after the expiration of the stated day remains the same as before, the men gain nothing—at least by that particular concession."

There are very few switchmen in New York City who will be affected by the award of the Federal Board, because the union does not make the rates in the yards of the local railroads. The Switchmen's Union controls rates of pay only in yards where it has more members than other transportation unions of similar operatives. In other words, all switchmen are not compelled to belong to the Switchmen's Union. It is entirely possible for them to belong to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and if more of them belong to the trainmen than to the Switchmen's Union, the former organization signs the rate agreement with the railroad. Or, if as sometimes happens through a conflict of jurisdiction, neither organization has a preponderance of power, the railroad may make an agreement with those workers by merely dealing with them as individuals regardless of what union they happen to belong to.

This, as a matter of fact, is the arrangement at the Harlem River freight yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the Switchmen's Union not being in control, it will not be able to extend the benefits of the Federal Board award to its members employed there. None of them, in other words, will benefit by the advance in pay or any of the other concessions. They already enjoy the eight-hour day, which is rigidly enforced because absolutely no provision at all is made for pay for overtime. The switchmen quit work on the minute their shifts expire. Their situation in this respect is different from their fellow members who are employed in yards where the union controls, because there they will be paid for all time over eight hours, but at the same rate as during the basic day. That is, they have an eight-hour day in principle, whereas at the yards of the New Haven they have it in practice.

The rate of pay for the Harlem Terminal yards runs from 36 to 36¼ cents an hour, the men working in three shifts, starting at 7:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 11:15 P. M.

BURGLARS GET CLUB'S CASH.

Blow Open Safe Over Pabst's Circle Restaurant—Patrons Undisturbed.

Burglars blew open a safe at Columbus Circle early yesterday morning and stole $400 in cash and checks for several hundred dollars more from the New York Bridge Whist Club, over Pabst's Grand Circle Restaurant. They did it without unlocking the doors of the club, and without disturbing persons in the restaurant. It is the theory of the police that the noise of traffic in the Circle muffled the explosion that wrecked the safe.

The robbery was discovered by an employe of the club at noon. Those responsible for it evidently had entered the room by ascending an outside stairway to the balcony, and dropping to the floor, a distance of about fifteen feet. It was suggested that they planned the robbery upon learning that Milton Guiterman, the proprietor of the club, intended to distribute $400 to his twenty-five employes as Christmas bonuses.

This money was distributed as planned, and the burglars took what was left, which happened to be just equal to the Christmas fund. Detectives are investigating the burglary on the theory that some one well acquainted with the affairs of the club was responsible for it

CELEBRATE FEAST OF LIGHT.

Y. M. H. A. League Members Hear Speech by Felix M. Warburg.

The celebration of Hannukah, or Festival of Light, was held yesterday in Temple Israel, at 120th Street and Lenox Avenue, under the auspices of the Metropolitan League of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Felix M. Warburg made the principal address. He advised the young men to adhere closely to the teachings of their religion, never to desert it, and to obey their parents. He advised the parents to send their children to the Hebrew associations rather than to other places.

"The Y. M. H. A. is the safest place for Jewish boys, and the Jewish associations for girls," concluded Mr. Warburg. Abraham Shiman, President of the Metropolitan League; Daniel P. Hays, President of Temple Israel of Harlem, and the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, rabbi of the synagogue and Chairman of the religious work of the league, were among the other speakers. The ceremony of Hannukah consisted in lowering the lights until they were dim, and then turning them on suddenly, to signify the dawn of the first light on the world.

GIVES HER HUSBAND 30 DAYS

Court Permits Wife to Send a Fallen Santa Claus to Workhouse.

Robert Smith, 39 years old, of 21 West End Avenue, was sentenced to serve thirty days in the Workhouse yesterday in the West Side Court by his wife, Anna, with the permission of Magistrate Deuel, on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct. Smith, who is blind in one eye and can hardly see with the other, left his home Saturday night to buy Christmas presents for his three children and at a late hour returned with some broken gifts and walking unsteadily. Patrolman Huben of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrested him.

Magistrate Deuel told Mrs. Smith she could impose sentence. Her first suggestion was six months, but the court held the sentence was too severe. She then said four months, but finally compromised on thirty days.

BARTLETT CHANGES PLAN.

Finds He Cannot Leave for the Arctic Until 1918.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Captain Robert A. Bartlett, the polar navigator, said today that within a few months he would let the contract on the Pacific Coast for the power ship for the exploring expedition to the arctic which will co-operate with Roald Amundsen, who will sart from Norway.

Captain Bartlett said he had given up hope of getting away next Summer, and plans to leave in 1918. He will be accompanied by a party of ten men, including two aviators, who will assist in making explorations and gathering data on air currents.

CITY BREVITIES.

The celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation will be considered at the annual meeting tomorrow morning of the American Society of Church History, at Union Theological Seminary.

The Trustees and Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Joseph's Day Nursery, 469 West Fifty-seventh Street, have arranged a benefit supper dance for tomorrow evening at the Biltmore.

Clark & Weinberg

Fur Coats
Cloth Coats
Evening Wraps

634 Fifth Avenue
Opp Cathedral

Maison Maurice

661-663 Fifth Ave., near 52d St.

Will Begin To-morrow Their

Annual Clearance Sale

Conducted in temporary salesrooms on the Third Floor of their new building.

Evening Gowns, For Holiday occasions.	that were $95 to $275	Now $45 to $95
Afternoon Dresses, The season's late arrivals included.	that were $75 to $225	Now $35 to $75
Evening Wraps, Trimmed with luxurious Furs.	that were $150 to $325	Now $75 to $150
Costume and Sport Suits, Suitable for present and Southern wear.	that were $75 to $175	Now $35 to $75

NO EXCHANGES, CREDITS OR APPROVALS.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Announcing

BEGINNING TUESDAY, DECEMBER THE 26TH
THE COMMENCEMENT OF OUR

Annual January Sales

Offering Only Fresh New Merchandise
Secured Especially for This Occasion

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

Extraordinary quantities purchased at great price
concessions enable us to offer extensive
varieties of choice styles in:

FINE TABLE LINENS HOUSEHOLD LINENS
"McCREERY SILKS"
WHITE COTTON GOODS STAMPED ARTICLES
WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
WOMEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR
HIGH GRADE CORSETS
PETTICOATS MATINEES NEGLIGEES BOUDOIR CAPS
LINGERIE BLOUSES SILK BLOUSES
INFANTS' WEAR
MISSES' UNDERWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
HOUSE DRESSES WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Purchases made on and after the 26th will appear on bill rendered February the 1st

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Unusual Sale of Fashionable Furs

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Fur Coats of Quality

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) 42 and 45 inches long; some with collar and cuffs of natural skunk, others with collar and border of natural skunk. *Reduced to*	125.00
Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) of fine pelts, 45 and 47 inches long, some with collar, cuffs and border of skunk; others with skunk or self collars. *Reduced to*	165.00
Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) 48 inches long, semi-fitted or loose models, deep collar of Hudson Seal or taupe fox. *Reduced to*	195.00
Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*) 42 to 45 inches long; collar, cuffs and border of Kolinsky or skunk; full ripple back. *Reduced to*	225.00
Women's Mink Coats, 36 inches long, pelts matched and aligned with accuracy, finished on cuffs and border with sable paws and mink tails. *Reduced to*	295.00

375.00

Fur Scarfs, Stoles, Muffs and Novelties

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Sale of 475 Evening and Party Dresses

Women's and Misses' Attractive Dresses, *taken from the regular stock,* of Georgette crepe, charmeuse, crepe meteor and taffeta; also in smart combinations. *Reduced from 25.00 and 35.00*	12.75

Women's Higher Cost Afternoon and Evening Gowns
At Marked Price Reductions.

New York
Brooklyn
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

Important Clearance Sales Tuesday

At Greatly Reduced Prices

78.00

Women's Coats

Women's Utility Coats in velour cloth or broadcloth in the new colors and black; silk lined throughout. *Reduced to*	25.00
Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats in velour cloth, broadcloth or mixtures, fashionably flared model. *Reduced to*	29.75
Women's Tailored Coats of wool velour and broadcloth, seal collar and button trimmed. *Reduced to*	35.00

Women's Suits

Women's Tailored Suits of broadcloth or velour cloth in navy or black, belted and semi-fitted models. *Reduced to*	18.00
Women's Suits of high cost materials; included are smart braid bound tailored models. *Reduced to*	29.75
Women's Dressy Suits of velour cloth or broadcloth in wanted colors, trimmed with furs of fashion. *Reduced to*	39.75

Women's Dresses

Women's Dresses in attractive models, showing an unusually wide range of materials and colors. *Reduced to*	15.00
Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses of Georgette crepe, charmeuse, crepe de chine and satin, in the prevailing colors. *Reduced to*	28.00
Women's Evening Dresses of tulle over silver-cloth, bodice of satin, richly embroidered with silver thread, in maize, pink or blue; also in satin ornamented with paillettes. *Reduced to*	35.00

The Entire Stock of Girls' Winter Coats

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

To Close Out

1,000 Girls' Middy Blouses	*Reduced to*	1.00
800 Girls' Dresses	*Reduced to*	1.00
300 Girls' Dresses	*Reduced to*	1.50
400 Girls' Dresses	*Reduced to*	2.00

RICKARD, DROPPING WILLARD, NOW PLANS CARPENTIER-DARCY BOUT

CARPENTIER LIKELY TO BOX AUSTRALIAN

Darcy Supplants Willard as Opponent for French Pugilist in Rickard's Plans.

CHAMPION OUT OF RUNNING

Promoter Ceases Negotiations with Kansan—Darcy May Tread Boards Before Fighting.

That Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, has been passed up as a prospective opponent for Georges Carpentier, champion of Europe, if the latter is successful in his efforts to get to this country, was the statement made last night by Tex Rickard, the Western promoter, who, with Samuel McCracken, has been angling for the match for the last several weeks. This admission on the part of Mr. Rickard came during the course of a council of war held in Les Darcy's rooms at the Hotel Broztell.

"I've passed up Willard entirely now," said Rickard, "and, while I do not want to say anything definite about the matter, I will admit that I think Darcy would make a more suitable opponent for the French boxer. Surely the match would be more even physically, for there would not be the great disparity in height and weight, and a bout between Darcy and Carpentier would, I think, be more attractive to the general public. At any rate, nothing final has been decided in regard to any match, for, now that I have Darcy here, I am chiefly concerned over getting Carpentier to come to this country. On this point I shall probably have something to say, either one way or the other, in a few days."

Match Likely to be Staged Here.

This is the first time that Rickard has come out flatfooted and announced an end to the negotiations with the champion, and everything points to the arrival of Darcy as the real reason for the Western promoter's decision. When talk of a match with the great French pugilist, who is at present serving his country in the war, as one of the principals was first started the champion had the spotlight as a potential adversary for Carpentier. Then came a realization of the tremendous advantages Willard would have in height, weight, and reach, and gradually the talk of matching him with the European titleholder died down. Mr. Rickard has, however, admitted several times recently that a Darcy-Carpentier match would be looked upon more favorably, and it looks as if this match would be staged in this city if the Western promoter's present plans bear fruit.

When asked if there were any new developments in the matter of securing of a lease on Madison Square Garden, Rickard said that he did not expect any definite conclusion until Jan. 8. He gave it as his opinion that the Garden would be sold by the New York Life Insurance Company, the present owners, and seemed confident that he would ultimately get a lease.

Discussing the subject of possible opponents for Darcy, Mr. Rickard said:

"The matter of matches for Darcy has not been discussed yet, and will not for several days. I want to give the boy a chance to see the sights of the city before mentioning fights to him. Darcy says, though, that he'll meet anybody selected for him, and will not even hesitate at Jess Willard." And Mr. Rickard smiled.

Snow Has Charm for Darcy.

The youthful Maitland boy and his companion and mentor, E. T. O'Sullivan, who made the trip to this country with Darcy, spent an enjoyable day yesterday, motoring about the city and its suburbs during the afternoon. Darcy has not yet become accustomed to the sights of this big town, and everything he encounters holds a wonderful attraction for him. The white, snow-covered ground they traversed in their trip about the city particularly fascinated Darcy and O'Sullivan. Asked whether the climate bade fair to agree with him, Darcy replied:

"It's wonderful here in every way. The atmosphere I like particularly, for it makes you feel like you want to be about all the time. It's invigorating, you know.

"I haven't anything in mind just now," continued Darcy, when asked as to prospective matches, "except to loaf about a bit. I am thinking of doing a bit of vaudeville before engaging in any boxing bouts, and I expect to see representatives of B. F. Keith and Hugh D. McIntosh tomorrow. You know it will not be new to me, for I've done a little theatrical work at home, and am quite familiar with it. In Australia I fulfilled several theatrical engagements, explaining the various blows used in the ring, how they are delivered, the effect they produce, and the manner in which they are perfected. Occasionally, too, I would spar for three short rounds.

"I would much prefer boxing, though, for that comes more in my line. In my last bout at home I weighed 159 pounds, and I am sure I could make 158 pounds, your middleweight limit here, without any trouble. Jimmy Clabby, one of the boxers who came over from this country, is among the best boxers I have met since I entered the ring. In our last contest, however, he made it uninteresting by the disappointing way in which he worked. He seemed content to stay the twenty rounds, and did not attempt to stand off and box me. This was not to my liking, for I want to finish an opponent as quickly as I possibly can. I have never really been hurt, although a blow Eddie McGoorty landed on my stomach stung me for a space, and I have never been knocked down.

Thinks He'll Box George Chip.

"I do not think your ten-round limit over here will have any effect on my boxing, for I travel at the same pace in all my bouts, and, ten or twenty rounds, it will make no difference. I am in good condition right now, and could engage in a bout with three weeks' training or less. I have never required more than fourteen days of actual preparation for any of my bouts, and have often entered the ring after ten days' training in Australia. Over there, though, we loafed a lot between fights, but then we fought more often than here. I do not know who will be my first opponent here, but I think I will meet George Chip again before leaving the country. He has cabled me requesting a match."

Darcy is said to be a model of clean living, never smoking, drinking, or gambling. His fighting ability comes naturally to him, for he told yesterday of having heard glowing stories of his father's ability as a rough-and-tumble fighter. He is of Irish-Australian nationality, his grandparents having been natives of Tipperary, Ireland. His name should be spelled D'Arcy, he said, but ever since he can remember it has been James Leslie Darcy. When asked if he had received any communication from his folks in Australia, Darcy said he had not, although he had learned that a letter had been sent him by his mother. This, Darcy said, had been intercepted by the British authorities.

Tex Rickard said yesterday that he would take Darcy on a tour of local gymnasiums so that he might choose one to work out in and keep himself in trim. He will not engage in any hard training until a match has been definitely aranged, but will confine his conditioning exercise to light work and boxing a few days of each week. Darcy said yesterday that he would not meet any negro boxers for a while, at least.

$15,000 for Darcy-Gibbons Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—A local fight promoter tonight telegraphed to Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight now in New York, an offer to fight Mike Gibbons here for a purse of $15,000. Gibbons, it was stated, was ready to sign articles. One of the conditions is that the match be held during carnival week in February next.

WILL PAY HAUGHTON $5,000.

Harvard's Coach to Give Whatever Time He Can for This Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Percy D. Haughton's contract with the Harvard Athletic Association for coaching football is up for consideration again, but there will probably be no dramatic suspense connected therewith, as there was last year. Haughton has given Harvard authorities to understand that he will give as much of his time as is possible to coaching the 1917 eleven for $5,000. With the beating by Yale as the last item of his 1916 official record, it will probably take neither urging nor additional money to induce him to signify his intention of being on the job again next Autumn. Last year at this time he had just acquired the Braves and he did not know whether he could devote any appreciable amount of time to coaching or not.

"P. D." will continue to leave Lee Leary in charge as chief coach when he is absent, and Reggie Brown will continue to be the leading scout and defensive strategist. It is likely that Haughton in 1917 will devote more of his personal attention to the team early in the season. This year Tufts defeated Harvard before he got on the job and Brown plastered another defeat on the Crimson when he went to see Yale play Princeton.

Haughton's football salary, it turns out, is not the large amount popularly supposed. His contract this last Fall called for $5,000 without a bonus from opulent alumni. Next year's figure will be the same. Before P. D. was concerned with major league baseball graduates made up a pool that brought his remuneration to something like $15,000 a year, and in addition it was made easy for him to obtain a seat on the Boston Stock Exchange.

GREEN'S FOOTBALL DATES.

Dartmouth to Meet Many New Teams on Gridiron in 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 24.—Dartmouth's football schedule for 1917 was announced today. Of the teams played this year, Boston College, Lebanon Valley, Georgetown, and Syracuse do not appear on the new schedule. Their places are filled by Colby, the champion of the Maine colleges; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, the conquerors of Tufts this season; Pennsylvania State, which appears on a Dartmouth schedule for the first time; Tufts, to be played at Manchester, N. H., on the new field of the Amoskeag Corporation, and Brown, to be met for the first time since 1906.

The list provides plenty of football from beginning to end, the games at Hanover being particularly strong. West Virginia, which tied Dartmouth this year in the last game of the season, has an earlier date, the week before the Princeton contest. Penn State at Hanover will furnish a strong attraction and comes just before the Pennsylvania game. The latter will be played in Boston at the Braves' Field on the date when Harvard journeys to Princeton.

On the schedule for this season Dartmouth played only three New England teams, going far afield for some of the opponents. On the new schedule there are six New England teams, some to be met for the first time in many years.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 22—New Hampshire College, at Hanover; 29—Colby College, at Hanover; Oct. 6—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, at Hanover; 13—Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Hanover; 20—West Virginia University, at Hanover; 27—Princeton University, at Princeton; Nov. 3—Pennsylvania State College, at Hanover; 10—University of Pennsylvania, at Boston; 17—Tufts College, at Manchester, N. H.; 24—Brown University, at Springfield, Ohio.

PENN ELEVEN IS RETARDED.

Quakers Battling Snow and Frost on Way to Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The University of Pennsylvania football players, on their way to Pasadena, where they are to take on the Oregon team, will be fortunate if they get to the coast by New Year's Day, the date scheduled for their arrival, if storms continue to delay trains. They were due to arrive in Chicago yesterday, in time for practice in Grant Park with a picked team from the universities here, but their train did not arrive until early this morning. They were wearied by the long ride and the battle with snowdrifts and disarranged train schedules.

No attempt was made to practice today, as neither the visitors nor their prospective opponents here play on Sunday. They started for the coast tonight at 8 o'clock with the certainty that they are in for a long and tedious ride across the western half of the Continent, through fields of snow and probably in below zero weather everywhere until they cross the Rockies. They hope to arrive in Pasadena in time to become acclimated and to limber up before the big game.

MATINEE BOXING TODAY.

Many Bouts Scheduled, with White-Pierce Contest the Feature.

Local boxing enthusiasts will find plenty of competition at local clubs this afternoon. The feature contest of the Christmas Day card of matinée bouts will be staged at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn, where Charlie White, the Chicago contender for lightweight honors, will oppose Harry Pierce of Brooklyn for ten rounds. The principals in another ten-round exhibition will be Joe Azevedo, the California boxer, and Harry Condon of Brooklyn.

Bantamweights will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club's show. Pal Moore, the New Orleans boxer, will oppose Frankie Burns, the New Jersey veteran. In another ten-round bout Jim Smith of Westchester and Al McCloskey, a heavyweight of Elizabeth, N. J., will clash.

Two ten-round bouts will be staged at the Olympic A. C., bringing together Willie Astey versus Young Marino and Jim Healy versus Tim Sullivan.

At the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City the principals in the two ten-round bouts will be Nero Chink versus Sailor Maher and Tim Murphy versus Kid Queens.

Willie Langford and K. O. Lew Williams will be opponents for ten rounds at the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn.

C. C. N. Y. FIVE IS CONFIDENT.

Expects Victory Over Columbia in Basket Ball Game, Jan. 8.

On the strength of the handy victory of the City College basket ball squad over the Yale five on Saturday night, the easy wins over St. John's College and St. Lawrence University, and the keen contest waged against Princeton, C. C. N. Y. builds its hopes of regaining a leading position in intercollegiate basket ball during this season.

Columbia has been a stumbling block for City College in basket ball in the past, and the Washington Heights men expect a close game with the Blue and White on Jan. 6 in the C. C. N. Y. gymnasium. The Lavender is confident that Columbia will succumb to the attack of the best squad that has represented the City College in six years. On Dec. 31 the team will play the navy, and will clash with Dartmouth on New Year's night. On the up-State trip, following the Dartmouth game, Deering's men will play Clarkson Tech, the University of Buffalo, Niagara College, and St. Lawrence in a return match.

Miske to Fight Dillon on Feb. 2.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Billy Miske of St. Paul and Jack Dillon of Indianapolis have signed for a twenty-round fight here on Feb. 2, it was announced tonight by the matchmaker for a local athletic association.

DORGAN WINS RACE IN SIMPLE CANTER

N. Y. A. C. Man, Aided by Big Handicap, Takes St. Antony Run Easily—Other Chases.

Unusually generous treatment from the handicapper allowed Edgar F. Dorgan, the New York Athletic Club harrier, to make a runaway race of the annual handicap road run of the Knights of St. Antony, contested yesterday over a five-mile trail in the Greenpoint section of Long Island. The handicapper presented Dorgan with a seasonable gift in the form of a three-minute allowance—thirty seconds back of the limit mark—and the result was that the Mercury Foot athlete triumphed with nearly two city blocks to spare. His nearest rival as he breasted the tape, was Frank Vergano of the Paulist Athletic Club, who had 2:45 handicap. Dorgan's actual time for the approximately five-mile course was 28:07, while Vergano's corrected figures were 28:25. M. Levine of the Kings County Athletic Association took third prize from the 3:15 post in 29:02.

Representatives of the Paulist Athletic Club and the St. Anselm Athletic Club waged a close fight for the team trophy, the former triumphing with the small total of 42 points. The Bronx harriers recorded 50. The Morningside Athletic Club's crack team annexed third honors in the field of nine clubs with 62 points.

Harry McGinn, the veteran of the Paulist aggregation, captured the fast time prize in 26:46: McGinn, who some years back was a junior cross-country champion, was in receipt of 30 seconds handicap, and finished thirteenth. He easily scored over Eddie Mayo, the diminutive Brooklynite, who broke from scratch and finished way in the ruck, but got the second fast time prize.

The fast time prize for novices went to P. Murtha of the Union Settlement Athletic Club who finished fourth from the three-thirty post in 29:18.

There were eighty-five men in the field at the start, and of this number ten failed to make three rounds of the circuit which composed the course. Dorgan trailed on the first journey around the course, but on the second trip closed up a gap of fifty yards and passed the judges for the second time with nearly a city block to his advantage. This margin was doubled on the next tour of the trail. At no time was Dorgan compelled to exert himself to his utmost, and he finished fresh and with plenty of speed in reserve.

The leaders finished as follows:

	H'dcp.	Act'l Time.
1—E. Dorgan, New York A. C.	3:00	28:07
2—F. Vergano, Paulist A. C.	2:45	28:25
3—M. Levine, Kings County A. C.	3:15	29:02
4—P. Murtha, Union Settlement A. C.	3:30	29:18
5—J. Warose, St. Anselm's A. C.	2:45	28:39
6—L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C.	2:15	28:13
7—T. Gregory, unattached	3:30	29:33
8—T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:00	29:04
9—J. McNeill, Presentation Club	1:30	27:35
10—W. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:00	29:08
11—H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C.	2:30	28:40
12—A. Craw, Presentation Club	1:30	27:45
13—H. McGinn, Paulist A. C.	0:30	26:46
14—J. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C.	3:30	29:47
15—E. Weyman, Morningside A. C.	3:00	29:18

TEAM SCORES.

Paulist A. C.	1	5	6	13	17—42
St. Anselm's A. C.	2	8	4	20	21—50
Morningside A. C.	7	9	11	12	23—62
Brooklyn A. A.	8	18	22	24	26—98
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	10	15	16	29	33—103
Swedish-American A. C.	14	19	25	30	32—120

Teams of the Morningside A. C. and Macomb's A. C. were so evenly matched in the weekly Harlem Athletic League competition held yesterday from the Catholic Club of West Harlem that they finished in a tie for the team prize with 33 points each. The award, however, went to the Morningside boys, for Harry Lucas of the Winged M. organization was the first man of either team to figure in the team count. He finished second to W. Rompainen of the Glencoe A. C., who, with 3:45 handicap, went the distance, approximately five and three-quarter miles, in 29:43.

Lew Heydet of the Morningside Club showed a marked return to form and captured the fast-time prize from scratch. He finished eighteenth in 28:26.

There were only thirty-five men in the field and twenty-six finished, the first fifteen in this order:

W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (3:45,) 29:43; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., (2:15,) 28:47; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:15,) 30:55; F. Wilson, Macomb's A. C., (2:45,) 29:39; J. Magee, Morningside A. C., (3:45,) 30:40; B. Rosenzweig, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 32:06; V. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:00,) 34:14; G. Wright, Harbrook A. C., (4:15,) 31:31; F. Davey, Macomb's A. C., (2:30,) 29:47; G. Dorian, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (3:30,) 30:58; F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00,) 32:36; T. Hopkins, Macomb's A. C., (3:30,) 31:37; T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C., (3:30,) 31:40; J. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 32:11; E. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (5:00,) 33:22.

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	4	12	14—33
Macomb's A. C.	3	5	7	8	10—33
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	6	9	11	13	15—54

Only a small field participated in the weekly chase of the Brooklyn Athletic League held yesterday under the auspices of the Kings County A. A. from the Betsey Head playground. D. Schneider of the home club showed the way for the pack with the aid of a 3:30 handicap, his time being 21:59.

The fight for the team honors developed into a duel between the athletes of the Kings County A. A. and Maplewood A. C., the latter being beaten by the margin of one point. The scores were respectively 27 and 28 points.

The first ten finished as follows:

D. Schneider, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 21:59; J. Ryan, Maplewood A. C., (3:15,) 21:56; J. Fay, Maplewood A. C., (2:45,) 21:42; M. Reich, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 22:35; C. Rojas, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 22:27; G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., (2:30,) 21:43; E. Larsen, Swedish-American A. C., (3:15,) 22:29; D. Virgilis, Maplewood A. C., (3:30,) 23:03; G. Glover, Kings County A. A., (2:45,) 22:30; B. McKeever, Maplewood A. C., (3:30,) 23:19.

ACCEPTS B. A. A. CHALLENGE

Irish A. A. C. Runners Will Meet Boston Team in Relay Race.

The challenge issued last week by the Boston Athletic Association to run any club in the country a match relay race at a mile, has been officially accepted by the Irish-American A. C. Jack Conway, Secretary of the Irish club, yesterday notified George V. Brown of the Boston A. A. that the "Winged Fist" relay team, consisting of Homer Baker, Joe Higgins, Irving Howe and one other to be selected from Eddie Coyle, Dick Egan and Ed Fraser, would meet the B. A. A. four at the annual indoor games of the Irish-American Club at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Jan. 13.

NEW DIAMONDS FOR BOYS.

Four Playing Fields as Result of Enlargement of Jasper Oval Ground.

Four new baseball diamonds are being laid out in the enlarged Jasper Oval playground in St. Nicholas Park, and to gladden the hearts of the boys of Harlem and Washington Heights at Christmas time Park Commissioner Cabot Ward made the announcement yesterday that these would be ready for use during the coming season. The new grounds have been made possible by filling in 137th and 138th Streets in the neighborhood of Convent Avenue. The centre field of each of these diamonds will be on the area which formerly was 137th Street, between St. Nicholas and Convent Avenues. The Commissioner has applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for permission to inclose the four diamonds with a wire-mesh fence and to erect backstops behind the home plates. This fence will protect the traffic on Convent Avenue and St. Nicholas Terrace from the danger of batted balls.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Six-Day Race.

The annual six-day circling of the human squirrels in their bowl-shaped cage on the floor of Madison Square Garden is over, and some thousands of youths of all ages will now sink into the fifty-one weeks' lethargy required to fit them for constant attendance at next year's race. For this is the crowning event of the year in the eyes of a multitude of New Yorkers—fans opening to full expansion only under the monotonous, grinding stimulus of this remarkable endurance test.

The six-day bicycle race, broached as a topic in a group discussing sporting attractions, is quite likely to be hooted down—and the loudest hooters of all will be leaning over the railing, three seats away from you, that very night, rooting silently or vocally—in the latter case very vocally indeed—for the purloining of a lap, or the winning of a sprint, or the hitting up of the pace. This is the mental frame of the average spectator—he wants excitement, and if the peace-loving creatures dreaming on their wheels below of a happier former state when they were evicted from hall bedrooms into a fearful storm while suffering from ulcerated teeth, do not furnish thrills, the spectator is quite prepared to conjure them himself from the depths of his imagination. He is looking at a dozen or so of more or less wretched human beings who have apparently discovered the secret of perpetual motion, but what he really sees with his mental vision is a group of gladiators fighting to the ultimate extinction of all but a lone, triumphant survivor. That the men are atrociously exhausted, often to the point of anguish, means no more to him than suffering meant to the patricians of old Rome, and his thumb points downward with equal facility.

It has often been vigorously denied that the six-day bicycle race has any real sporting flavor whatever, but this is hardly exact. There is an element of sporting spirit involved, but it does not lie in the plugging along of each rider at a commonly moderate pace for something over seventy hours in six days. That of itself is about as sporty as plowing a quarter section of prairie land. But that the whirling members of the pack should be able to summon spirit and vitality and physical force sufficient to enable them to battle viciously in the final hours and in the sprints each night, with outbursts of dazzling speed, is sufficiently impressive.

The exact status of this annual fixture is problematical, but not so its popularity. The resonant voice of the box office testifies loudly and conclusively on this point. Nor does the old-time indictment of an unsavory following hold good to the full any longer. The race still empties the back rooms of saloons, but it arouses interest, too, behind counters and desks—yes, and in private offices and suites. Purely, even grossly, commercial as the event is in all its attributes, unpleasant to several of the senses as the Garden becomes during the week, monotonous as is the spectacle save in occasional moments, there seems no doubt that the affair has made for itself a place in this city's cosmopolitan life, and that it even gratifies what has become an appetite.

Personally, we may deprecate this appetite as prompted by not altogether a healthy taste in athletic competitions. The monotonous, racking grind—but wasn't that a whale of a dash that Egg and Dupuy made?

⁂

Ice Tennis.

There is an alluring ring to the name of the new game called ice tennis, which links together the Winter pastime of skating and the Summer sport of lawn tennis. Comparatively new, this innovation promises to become one of the features of the Winter months. Tennis enthusiasts are not inclined to give up their favorite competition during the cold weather, as is indicated by the increase of the game at the armories and private clubs, and now that it can be played out of doors on any bit of ice that permits of laying out a tennis court, the sport will, no doubt, gain more Winter followers.

Ice tennis is really as much a test of skill on skates as of tennis itself. Ability in each is essential, else the contestant may discover that the ice has a way of rising up and striking one. The new game was played last week by four of the leading tennis men in the country, and they pronounced the sport a success. Certainly to look at them on the ice it did seem as if the game were really worth while. Those who came to scoff remained to become enthusiasts, and will probably be playing the new game before long.

There is afforded the opportunity for good, brisk tennis. By using deadened tennis balls, the game is not too lively for doubles competition. The fine points of playing have yet to be worked out, but the start is so encouraging that the permanence of the new game seems assured. There are too few Winter sports that are available for such a city as New York, and ice tennis will be greeted as filling one of the waiting niches.

⁂

The Three-Cushion Champion.

In George Moore, three-cushion billiards has apparently discovered a champion whose attitude toward the game is much the same as that of Hoppe toward balkline. The parallel in the charactersitics of the two must have been apparent to many of those who saw Moore retain the three-cushion crown last week. Playing against the Cuban expert, Alfredo De Oro, Moore displayed the stoicism of Hoppe when the fortunes of the game were against him, and he showed no trace of exictement when he finally forged ahead to victory. All through the match he was a calm manipulator of the ivories, never allowing any happening to interfere with the merit of his play.

To this in part he can attribute his victory over De Oro. The latter has long been a contender in the three-cushion game, and has held the title a number of times. In any contest he is liable to be a formidable antagonist, and Moore, realizing this, did not take chances even when his lead looked to be certain of gaining the victory. He was even more cautious toward the close than in the play during the opening night. Had De Oro been content to play less frequent safety there is little doubt that he would have been better able to cope with the careful, confident, work by Moore. The Cuban is high strung, and allows his nerves to get the better of him; this was what happened in the championship match. De Oro's hand sometimes trembled as he went to the table to make a stroke, while Moore was a calm as a rock.

Moore's claim to the three-cushion title is well sustained by his play, and apparently there is no one who seriously threatens him. And yet Moore's skill is liable to show a slight lessening on a given night and another player may carry off the crown. Three-cushion billiards is called the great leveler; the margin between being a champion, and being a champion defeated, is not by any means as large as in balkline.

⁂

Chronology of a Cause Celebre.

In the mass of information and misinformation that has been spread broadcast regarding the case of Francis Ouimet et al. vs. the United States Golf Association, the main facts of the matter have been almost buried completely from sight. The annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. is drawing close, and as this will be by far the most important topic discussed there, not only as regards the game of golf, but all other amateur sports, a plain statement of the facts in the case, placed in chronological order, may be more or less of a revelation to innocent bystanders.

On Jan. 14, 1916, when the United States Golf Association was in session at its annual meeting in Chicago, a section was introduced into the by-laws of the association providing that the act of "accepting or holding any position as agent or employe that includes as part of its duties the handling of golf supplies; or engaging in any business wherein one's usefulness or profits arise because of skill or prominence in the game of golf" shall be penalized by disbarment as an amateur golfer. This was adopted and included as Section 7 of the by-laws by the vote of the delegates from the active clubs, as provided for in the constitution.

Early in the Spring Francis Ouimet, Paul Tewksbury, John H. Sullivan, and A. G. Lockwood were notified privately that they were debarred from playing in amateur tournaments under a ruling on Section 7. The Massachusetts Golf Association later rated these men on its handicap list for the season, whereupon the U. S. G. A. called upon the sectional organization to expunge the four names from the handicap list. The Massachusetts Golf Association replied that they had no choice, and must rate the men, since their names were regularly handed in by the Woodland Golf Club, a member of that organization.

Then the Woodland club was notified to withdraw the offending names from the Massachusetts roster. On May 12 a meeting between the Woodland officials and the representatives of the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. was held at the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city. This meeting was productive of—nothing! Upon returning to Boston the Woodland officials announced that they would stick to their guns, and refused to withdraw the names of the debarred golfers from the State handicap list. All the while this discussion was raging the Woodland Golf Club had refused to consider these four players as other than amateur golfers, and invited them to compete in amateur tournaments of the club, which Sullivan and Tewksbury accordingly did.

Wishing to put a stop to these proceedings Secretary Whitney sent a notice to all clubs that were members of the U. S. G. A., requesting them not to invite debarred golfers to their amateur tournaments, and calling for support on the amateur question as it involved the rulings on Section 7 of the by-laws of the association. This was on June 30, but the notice failed of its purpose. As a Parthian shot, the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. sent out another announcement on July 14 which flatly decreed that unless the clubs lived up to the spirit and letter of the by-laws, entries for the national amateur championship would be refused from the offending members. This put a halt to the whole matter, and the debarred golfers took no further part in the amateur tournaments of the Woodland Golf Club, as it would have jeopardized the chances of Jesse Guilford and other such golfers in the title contest at Merion.

Such is the chronicle of the official action of the U. S. G. A., the Woodland Golf Club, and the Massachusetts Golf Association. But the Woodland Golf Club still sticks to its opinion, and the U. S. G. A. still defends its ruling. That battle will be fought out at the coming meeting.

STROLLERS WIN AT SOCCER.

St. George's Team Beaten by 2 to 1 in State League Match.

Lenox Oval was in fairly good condition yesterday for the New York State League soccer match between the St. George's Football Club and the I. R. T. Strollers. The I. R. T. Strollers won by the score of 2 goals to 1, after having practically clinched the victory in the first half, during which they shot both of their goals. Near the end of the second period Garland came up from the half-back division and shot St. George's only goal.

The line-up:

Strollers, (2.)	Position.	St. Georges, (1.)
Mather	G.	Renzulli
Harper	R. B.	McNeill
Coull	L. B.	Taylor
Churchman	R. H.	Molineux
Dahill	C. H.	Garland
Durney	L. H.	Reid
Longbottom	O. R.	W. Kennedy
Boyle	I. R.	Calderbank
Bailey	C.	Wilkinson
Dickson	I. L.	Kay
Crann	O. L.	J. Kennedy

Referee—J. Masterson. Linesmen—J. Ball and J. Beggs. Goals—Dahill, Bailey, Garland. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

Clan MacDuff's soccer eleven defeated the Continentals by the score of 3 goals to 1 in the State League championship game at Olympic Field. At half time, Clan MacDuff held the lead by virtue of a goal shot by Montgomery. In the second period, Montgomery and Petrie contributed a goal apiece, and Brett scored for the Continentals.

Three soccer matches on near-by fields are scheduled for this afternoon, including an international and intercity match, which constitute a double-header at Lenox Oval, and a Southern New York Cup tie game. The schedule: United States team vs. Continental eleven at Lenox Oval, 3 P. M.; Metropolitan League vs. Philadelphia League at Lenox Oval, 1:15 P. M.; Bay Ridge F. C. vs. Newburg Tigers at Newburg.

TO PAY RIDERS TOMORROW.

Men Show No Ill Effects After Six Days of Cycle Racing.

The riders who finished in the six-day bicycle race which ended in sensational fashion last Saturday night at Madison Square Garden, were about yesterday, apparently none the worse for their grueling six days of riding, although some displayed bruises and bumps received in spills. All were decided on one point, and that was that they could sleep without fear of interruption for a period of time considerably greater than that which is regarded as being essential to the maintenance of health in the ordinary individual. And, naturally, they were all glad that the event had concluded.

It was expected that the riders would be paid off at the Garden early yesterday morning, but announcement was made that the riders' pay day will come tomorrow at 10:30, when they will receive the financial returns from their grueling sport.

There were no traces of the six-day race visible about the big amphitheatre yesterday. The vision of the wonderful spurt of Egg, in gaining his winning lap, had hardly faded from memory before carpenters and laborers were at the task of demolishing all the construction work necessary for an event of this kind. And before the first caller had entered the Garden yesterday there were no signs of the big saucer track, with its trackside camps for the riders, and candy, ice cream and soda water booths. The boxes erected for officials and reporters at the eastern end of the track also had been removed.

CALM HALTS ICE YACHTS.

Race Checked by Dearth of Breeze Is Called for Today.

Special to The New York Times.

REDBANK, N. J., Dec. 24.—After five ice yachts of the Independent Ice Yacht Club had lined up today for the first official race of the season, called by Commodore Ralph E. Sickels, the breeze died out and prevented the contest. A race has been called for tomorrow morning.

As usual, Captain Daniel Asay was the first ice yachtsman out with his third-class boat Gull. Others will be launched tomorrow.

RANNEY IS HIGH GUNNER.

Defeats Large Field at New Rochelle Y. C. Traps with a 97.

Eighteen men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday. It was the biggest field that has appeared on Harrison Island this season, and some excellent sport was the result. Full scores were returned in all of the five matches.

A. E. Ranney, shooting from scratch, made the high run of 60, and with a total of 97 he was also high scratch man for the day. F. M. Wilson captured the high handicap prize with a total of 100 on his handicap of 13. Legs for the December Cup were won by F. M. Wilson, C. T. Church, A. L. Burns, G. P. Cranbery, W. Webb, Stuart Scott, J. N. Rehbein, and W. Kyle. W. Webb, Stuart Scott, J. P. Donovan, and J. Rehbein won legs for the Accumulation Cup.

A. L. Burns was the winner of the ten "bird" scratch event, and J. N. McLoughlin of the 15-"bird" scratch prize.

The scores follow:

Names.	25.	Dec. Cup.	Accum.	H. H.Tot.
F. M. Wilson	4—23	1—25	0—22	87—13—100
C. T. Church	0—25	3—25	3—22	87—18—100
J. Rehbein	8—25	5—25	6—23	75—24—99
G. P. Granbery	3—24	3—25	1—22	89—10—99
A. L. Burns	1—25	1—25	0—23	94—4—98
A. E. Ranney	0—25	0—25	0—24	97—0—97
W. Kyle	6—25	4—25	6—21	76—20—96
N. Webb	4—25	4—25	4—25	84—12—96
Stuart Scott	1—24	1—25	0—25	92—4—96
J. Rehtz	1—25	5—21	5—20	73—22—95
J.N.M'Loughlin	1—25	0—20	0—21	89—4—93
J. P. Donovan	5—23	3—22	4—25	81—12—93
C. A. Marsland	6—23	6—23	6—22	71—22—93
B. R. Stoddard	4—25	3—23	1—21	82—8—90
A. P. Bennett	3—22	2—23	4—21	80—10—90
F. E. Church	4—25	5—23	5—22	73—15—88
C. C. Moore	4—23	3—18	4—23	75—12—87
A. B. Stoddard	0—16	0—15	..—..	..—..—..

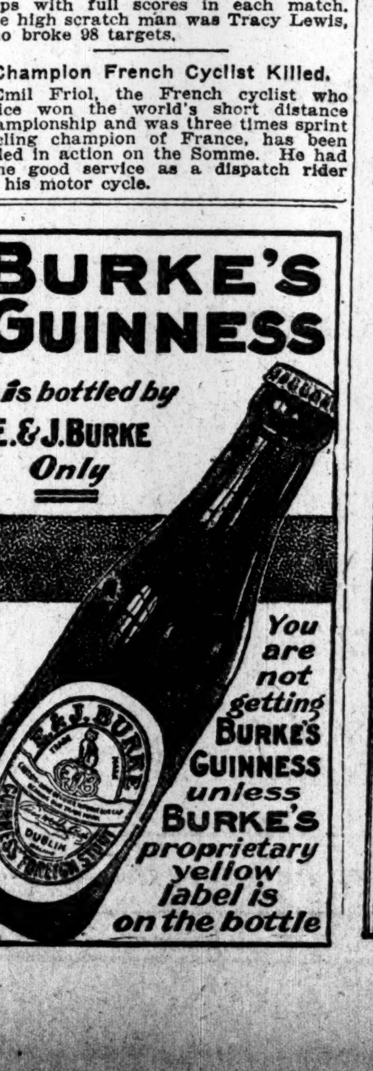
LINDEMAN'S AIM IS TRUE.

He Carries Off Honors at Manhasset Bay Y. C. Traps.

W. H. Lindeman carried off the honors yesterday in the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club by winning the high handicap prize with a score of 100 on his handicap of 24, and also legs on the Monthly and Yearly Cups with full scores in each match. The high scratch man was Tracy Lewis, who broke 98 targets.

Champion French Cyclist Killed.

Emil Friol, the French cyclist who twice won the world's short distance championship and was three times sprint cycling champion of France, has been killed in action on the Somme. He had done good service as a dispatch rider on his motor cycle.



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RANNEY HAS GOOD DAY.

Leads in Four Events at the Travers Island Traps.

A. E. Ranney was in fine form at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. He took the high scratch prize with a total of 95 out of a possible 100 targets; he won legs on the Travers Island, the Haslin, and the Tournament Cups.

R. K. Spotts, Jr., the 14-year-old son of the champion, R. L. Spotts, with the aid of a handicap of 15, returned a card of 100, against his father's 92.

The scores:

	Travers Island	Haslin	Tournament	Accumulation	Scratch & Handicap
J. H. Vand'veer	1-24	1-24	0-22	1-23	90- 8- 98
R. M. Owen	3-22	3-19	3-25	3-22	76-12- 88
G. H. Martin	1-25	1-22	1-23	1-23	89- 5- 94
J. I. Brand'burg	2-25	2-24	2-25	2-23	89-12-100
R. K. Spotts	4-22	4-24	4-25	4-25	85-15-100
R. L. Spotts	0-22	0-23	1-22	0-24	89- 3- 92
M. McVoy, Jr.	1-23	2-24	1-22	2-24	87-10- 97
W. R. Deleh'ty	5-24	5-23	4-22	4-21	72-20- 92
R. R. Owen	6-19	5-19	6-25	6-18	68-40-100
W. B. Ogden	1-24	0-20	0-23	2-24	88-10- 98
A. E. Ranney	1-25	1-25	1-25	1-22	95- 5-100
F. E. Will'son	6-25	6-24	6-23	6-24	73-30-100
A. W. Currie	6-25	5-20	6-25	6-25	73-25- 98
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3-24	2-25	1-23	2-22	87-12- 99

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RED BALL BILLED TO ASCEND TODAY

If Jupe Pluvius, Esq., Doesn't Frown Skaters Will Throng Van Cortlandt Park Lake.

The red ball, symbol of Winter joy, received orders last night from Park Commissioner Whittle of the Bronx to make an ascension this morning at Van Cortlandt Park, barring unforeseen caprices of the weather. With it will go up the spirits of some hundreds of skaters. The Park Commissioner fixed the time for the throwing open of the lake's smooth surface to the public at 8 A. M.

If no calamity of slush intervenes Christmas skates will be distinctly de rigueur, and there promises to be a crowd of large proportions at the park this morning. The pond holds a good many hundreds of joyous skaters, but will hardly hold all those who have been anxiously awaiting the ascension of the longed-for fiery indicator of perfect ice.

Under the direct supervision of Commissioner Whittle the park attendants made their final inspection of the ice yesterday, and pronounced it fit to hold the gleaming steel skates and their human burdens in almost every section. There are some spots in the main pond where air holes loom and make skating dangerous, but these are secluded sections, and are seldom if ever used. Proper protection will be furnished by the Bronx Park Department to preclude accidents.

According to the announcement of Commissioner Whittle yesterday there will be no skating for a time at least in any other park in the Bronx. The cold spell which started several days ago has made the ice in the other parks practically firm and clear, but not sufficiently so to warrant their being thrown open for public use.

GIRLS' HOCKEY TEAMS FIT.

Will Soon Make Public Debut at St. Nicholas Rink.

New York is soon to have a glimpse at hockey played between teams of girls. Mrs. Tom Howard is coaching a large squad of candidates two evenings each week at St. Nicholas Ice Rink and has divided them into two sevens, the St. Nicholas Blues and the Manhattan Reds. The teams have played many practice games, and on one occasion a crowd of lovers of the game was admitted to watch them.

Hallie Twombly, a remarkable skater, has returned to practice after two weeks' illness. Inquiries from some of the women athletic directors in the public schools show that they are interested and may join the corps now in training.

The players from whom Mrs. Howard will select permanent lineups of the teams are Miss Twombly, Violet Frees, Louise Boldt, Marjorie Sargent, Jean Westervelt, Mildred Springer, Mary Sabin, Grace and Madeline McNamara, Olga Rothgiesser, Irene Samuelson, Ruth Loos, Marguerite Stein, Ray and Cecile Krellenstein, and Bertha Frank.

WESTMINSTER QUITS TURF.

Duke Announces His Intention to Sell All Thoroughbred Stock.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Duke of Westminster has announced his intention to sell off the whole of his bloodstock, horses in training, brood mares, foals and yearlings. This has caused general regret in racing circles, for no colors are more popular than those of the house of Grosvenor. It will never be forgotten that from the Eaton paddocks came Bend Or, his son, Ormonde; Orme, the son of Ormonde, and Flying Fox, the son of Orme. The Duke, who has been in active service with the armored car division since the beginning of the war, is at present home on sick leave.

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THE LARGEST MOTOR VAN SERVICE AND STORAGE WAREHOUSES IN NEW YORK

SPECTACULAR FILMS FOR HOLIDAY WEEK

In "Joan, the Woman," Miss Farrar Is Centre of Admirable Cinema Pageantry.

MARINE SCENES ON SCREEN

Verne's Story Pictured by Aid of Modern Invention — Fairbanks Again, Also "Snow White."

Two spectacular photoplays and two others featuring favorite players of the screen are the Christmas gifts of the movie men to their public. The first two are "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," exhibited here for the first time last night at the Broadway, and "Joan, the Woman," which was shown at a special exhibition Saturday afternoon, and will be placed on general view tonight at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. Douglas Fairbanks in "The Americano" at the Rialto, and Marguerite Clark in "Snow White" at the Strand, both unreeled yesterday, fill the other stocking.

"Joan, the Woman" is the fourth film for which Geraldine Farrar has acted and at once the most pretentious and excellent. It was made by the Lasky Company last Summer in California with great secrecy, for the movie folk are an imitative crew, and it is a highly successful effort to reproduce on the screen some of the most picturesque events in the life of the Maid of Orleans. In the richness and variety of its scenes, the skill and intelligence shown in the handling of its masses, and in the creation of atmosphere, and the excellence of the acting, the photodrama takes its place among the half-dozen finest films yet produced.

In a prologue and epilogue an attempt is made to link the story of the peasant maid to the present, and while this typical movie touch is superfluous, it is so well carried out that it does not detract from the whole. The prologue shows an English soldier who has found an old sword in a trench somewhere in France. The rusty antique sets him a-dreaming and the story of Joan is his dream. When he awakes, with the thought of the Maid's sacrifice fresh in his mind, he gives up his own life in a daring night raid upon the enemy trenches.

A Resplendent Screen Picture.

The rest is the familiar tale of Joan of Arc, following pretty faithfully the record as it has come down in history, with some lapses into pure fiction for romantic or melodramatic purposes. The humble and religious environment of the girl is pictured in the earlier scenes. The visions that helped convince her that she was destined to deliver her country are within the technique of the cinema. So throughout this film the trick is used to unusually good effect.

The spectacular scenes follow rapidly the one in which Joan is taken before the King to offer herself as the leader of his armies—the Maid in her white armor leading the hosts of Charles VII. from their encampment, stretching into the invisible distance between the hills, the countless pennons, lances, and suits of mail making the cavalcade resplendent in the sunlight; the charge of the mounted knights upon the vanguard of the enemy; the siege and thrilling capture of the fortress of Orleans; the pomp and circumstance of the coronation services; the betrayal of Joan, her trial and execution.

These are all highly pictorial and effective scenes, and reflect credit on Cecil B. De Mille, who directed their taking, and his corps of assistants. No more realistic battle panorama has ever been reflected from a screen than that of the fight for the towers of Orleans. Men are seen in apparent mortal combat, packed in the moat, following the Maid through the breach in the walls or being hurled from the pinnacles of the battlements. Surely the first-aid forces of the entire Pacific Coast must have been marshaled to administer arnica to the movie hosts who staged this glorious fight. The coronation episode caught the feeling of regal splendor in a degree seldom realized in the films, and the scenes portraying the betrayed heroine's inquisition and burning were sufficiently vivid for the enthusiast most calloused from beholding movie violences.

Miss Farrar gives a telling performance and is always lovely to look upon. "Joan was of medium height," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "stoutly built, but finely proportioned; and her frame was capable of enduring great fatigue." An excellent description of Miss Farrar as she goes galloping across the California meadows in her suit of armor.

"Her features were expressive rather of rustic honesty and innocence than of mental power, although she is said to have possessed grand, melancholy eyes." This does not fit the Joan of the picture so well; her eyes are grand, but not melancholy, nor would one say that rustic simplicity was reflected in her countenance. In fact, the most adverse criticism one can make is that this Maid of Orleans is an exceedingly wise young woman whose eyes could never be melancholy, no matter how hard they tried. Nor would one, be he ever so gallant, say that Miss Farrar resembles a young woman of 18, but since she looks as she does, why be captious over a matter of a few years? One should rather give thanks that Miss Farrar has given her art to the screen, and that it has returned the compliment so handsomely.

Inventions Make Film Possible.

"Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" is a novel and entertaining picture. It is based on Jules Verne's story of a half century ago, and was made possible by the inventions of the Williamson Brothers for photography under the water, of submersible craft, and of diving suits. Many of the scenes were photographed beneath the ocean surface or on its very bottom, and these are in turn interesting and thrilling. Among the former class are views of many forms of marine life, among the latter a fight with an octopus, explorations on the ocean bottom by men in diving suits, and life aboard a submarine.

The submarine episodes are cleverly woven into a tale whose action also passes on a desert island and in an oriental principality, so that there is variety in it. But the undersea pictures furnish its unique note, and these will no doubt win it wide favor.

"The Americano" is a typical Douglas Fairbanks film, with the star as his irresistible, athletic self. "Snow White" is an attractive movie version of the Grimm Brothers fairy tale in a stage version of which Miss Clark was seen some years ago at the Little Theatre.

CONCERT AT METROPOLITAN.

Opera House Crowded at Appearance of Kreisler as Soloist.

Standees and galleries like a Caruso-Farrar night at the opera greeted the Metropolitan's Christmas Eve concert last evening, with Fritz Kreisler as star. Mr. Kreisler appeared as virtuoso in a Wieniawski concerto, as collaborator in an arrangement from Dvorak, and as composer in three of his own Vienna dances, to say nothing of encores. One man at the box office asked if the violinist would also play the piano, as he did at another artist's recital recently. But the big audience was satisfied.

Turning the tables on the encore enthusiasts, Leon Rothier refused a recall for Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," with its echoes of "The Marseillaise," to bring memories of Plançon. Marie Sundelius also declined to repeat Charpentier's air from "Louise." Both singers had other numbers in a long program, and the orchestra, under Hageman, did the most unusual thing of all by winning a second call for the "Hungarian Dances" of Brahms.

FARRAR AT METROPOLITAN.

Singer Will Make Her Re-entry in "Madama Butterfly" Next Monday.

It was announced yesterday that Miss Geraldine Farrar will make her re-entry at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday evening, to remain through the season. She will sing "Madama Butterfly" with Messrs. Martinelli and Scotti and Mme. Fornia. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

Until that occasion Miss Farrar's admirers have a whole week to see her latest likeness in "Joan" of the movies.

"Buffalo Bill" Improves.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 24.—Colonel W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) ill at the home of his daughter here, was much improved today and his physicians expect his early recovery.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In order to avoid conflicting with the premiere of Julia Arthur's production of "Seremonda," at the Criterion on next Monday night, Percy Burton has brought forward the first performance of his production of "Gamblers All" to the afternoon of that day.

James Savery's farce, "In For the Night," has been placed in rehearsal under the direction of Thomas Coffin Cooke. Herbert Yost will play the principal role.

There will be no admission charge for the special performance at the Rialto this morning. Instead a collection will be taken to be donated to a fund for crippled children. All of these unfortunates who go to the theatre will be admitted and given toys.

A room has been set aside at the Century for college men and women where they may fraternize and discuss scores between acts. The management plans to give it the requisite rah-rah atmosphere by decorating it with pennants, and for each of these sent in a picture of a Century beauty will be given in exchange.

The speakers at the dinner of outdoor showmen in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor Wednesday night will be Marc Klaw, E. F. Albee, John Ringling, William B. Donaldson, Frank P. Spellman, James T. Clyde, Albert Kiralfy, John B. Warren, and Dr. Max Thorek.

"Have a Heart," Henry W. Savage's first musical production of the season, will come to the Liberty Theatre on Monday, Jan. 8. The cast of principals includes Eileen Van Biene, Grace Field, Flavia Ascaro, Leonora Navasio, Billy B. Van, Thurston Hall, Donald MacDonald, Eugene Keith, Eugene Revere, and Roy Gordon.

The Theatre Assembly, of which Mrs. J. Christopher Marks is President, will give a Christmas party for the guests of the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island tomorrow afternoon. A large Christmas tree will be a part of the festivities.

With Your Christmas Money Buy One
FOR NEW YEAR'S
The New "Professional" Model
PRICE $125
Pathé
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
PATHÉPHONE
With Its Double-disc Records of World-Famous Foreign Singers You Have Never Heard Before. Its famous Foreign Bands, Orchestras, and Delightful Foreign Musical Novelties.
Prices, $15, $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $225.
A cash payment, as suits your convenience, will place one in your home. The balance monthly.
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ANDERSON & CO INC
291 LIVINGSTON ST. BROOKLYN
OPP KEENEY'S THEATRE

TO GIVE "THE WANDERER."

Dramatic Version of the Parable to Open in Manhattan Opera House.

An adaptation of William Schmitbonn's "Der Verlorener Sohn," a dramatic version of the parable of the Prodigal Son, will be produced on Tuesday night, Jan. 23, at the Manhattan Opera House. Maurice V. Samuels has made the version which will be used here and has called it "The Wanderer." A score of incidental music was composed for it by Dr Anselm Goetzl. It was originally produced by Max Reinhardt in Berlin, and was subsequently done in Vienna, Warsaw, Moscow, and Liége, Morris Gest, F. Ray Comstock, and William Elliott will make the American production.

A large and notable cast of principals will begin rehearsals tomorrow under the direction of Ben Teal. The cast will include Nance O'Neill, Florence Reed, Beverly Sitgreaves, Clara Blandick, Lottie Pickford, Ethel Mantell, James O'Neill, William H. Thompson, Charles Dalton, William Elliott, Lionel Braham, Pedro de Cordoba, Macey Harlan, Frederick Lewis, Sydney Herbert, Frank Andrews, Frederick Burton, Henry Duggan, Walter Gibbs, Edward Martyn, John Morrissey, and Elza Frederic. Theodore Kosloff will arrange the dances and the misc-en-scène will be by Stern of the Zammerspiel Theatre, Berlin.

NORA BAYES ON HER OWN.

She Tries Literally to be the Whole Show.

Nora Bayes, who can take any song and make two encores grow were there was only one before, has often been described as a host in herself, and last evening she tried to be just that at the Eltinge Theatre. The program there, which will be repeated several afternoons this week, was just two hours of Nora Bayes.

The tireless Miss Bayes, who sings better than she ever did, had an altercation recently with the vaudeville magnates, and as they had often expected her to be the whole show in herself, she thought she would try it. So, with some cross-stitch scenery and some rather pathetic filling to keep the audience quiet while she changed her stunning gowns, she sang all evening, reaching back for such ditties as "Annie Rooney," "On the Banks of the Wabash," "The Bowery," and the like. It was too much of a good thing. She belongs at the Century, the Winter Garden, or the two-a-day, and will doubtless be audible in one of those before the violets bloom again.

Jane Cowl Writes a Play.

Jane Cowl, the actress, has turned author and will appear shortly under the management of Selwyn & Co. in a played called "Lilac-Time." Miss Cowl wrote the play in collaboration with Jane Murfin, who is the wife of Judge James Murfin of Detroit, and it is said that it was accepted for production within a few hours after the last page of manuscript was typed and without the actress's name being known as one of the authors.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42D ST. & BROADWAY.
XMAS MATINEE TODAY AT 3
TONIGHT AT 8:30.
William Fox Presents "The Picture Beautiful,"
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
With ANNETTE KELLERMANN
CHILDREN'S EXTRA MORNING MATS. Commencing Tomor. 10:30 A. M. Daily Until Saturday.
FIRST PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MISS KELLERMANN AND THE LEE CHILDREN.
YULETIDE TREAT FOR THE KIDDIES. SEATS 25c & 50c.

Theatre Francais des Etat-Unis
T. F.
New Garrick 35th St. & B'wy.
TEL. 6224 GREELEY.
Yvonne Garrick
IN "PATACHON"
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
Mat. Tu., Dec. 26, Miquette et Sa Mere.
Mat. Fri., 3 P. M., L'Abbe Constantin.
—FOR CHILDREN—
PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW
WED. & SATURDAY AT 10:30 A. M.

B. F. KEITH'S
RIVERSIDE
AT BROADWAY AND 96TH ST.
WILL POSITIVELY AND SURELY
OPEN TONIGHT
At 8:00 as a First-class TWO-A-DAY
KEITH VAUDEVILLE THEATRE PRESENTING BILLS BOOKED DIRECT FROM KEITH'S PALACE.
NO MATINEE TODAY, but a Matinee Every Day Hereafter, Starting Tomorrow.
Keith's Riverside Opens Tonight

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY
Mat. Today, 2:15
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA.
New Ice Ballet—1000 People
Biggest Show—Lowest Prices
Nights at 8:15
Sun. Night, Spec'l New Year's Eve. Concert.

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of Broadway.
ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE
TREASURE ISLAND
281ST TIME. Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1366.
Special Matinees Dec. 27, 28, & Jan. 1.
PRICES $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, & $2.50.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MONTAGUE LOVE in "The Challenge."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Ev. at 8:15
OCTAVIA HANDWORTH & CO. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50c
Prince Charles, Cook & Stevens, Foster & Lovett, others.

Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
Friday next, Dec. 29, at 3.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAM.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 31—FAREWELL RECITAL
Dir. Cath. A. Bamman. Knabe Piano.

IRVING PLACE, Irving Place & 15th Street.
Every Ev. 8:15 DER SIEBENTE TAG Comedy.

BANDBOX, 57th St. & 3rd Ave. Every evening 8:15.
"DIE SCHOENE VOM STRANDE"
Operetta by Victor Hollaender.

ST. NICHOLAS
ICE SKATING
69 W. 66 St. Largest and Best of All Rinks. Morns., Afts. and Nights. Music. ADM. 50c.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
XMAS MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1.
STELLA MAYHEW & Billie Taylor, EMMA CARUS & Larry Comer, DOOLEY & RUGEL, BLOSSOM SEELEY, others, and HOUDINI.

B'WAY & 47TH ST. STRAND NOON TO 11:30
MARGUERITE CLARK in "Snow White." Strand Quartette. Grace Hoffman. Mats. 15-25-50. Ev. 15-25-35-50.
Special Children's Performances 10 A. M. Daily.

RIALTO B'way, 42d 15-25-50c
Famous Triangle Star, Douglas Fairbanks In "The Americano."
ALL-STAR BILL. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE WEST 42D ST.
ONLY 2 MATINEES THIS WEEK WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15
TONIGHT'S XMAS NIGHT!
Take Your Friends to Enjoy the Delights of Klaw & Erlanger's Best of All Musical Comedies
Miss Springtime
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON
IT IS THE BEST OF ALL XMAS BENEFACTIONS!

"AFTER THE PLAY SEE"
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD.
HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES
CHRISTMAS TREE—TONIGHT
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
NO PLACE LIKE IT IN THE WIDE WIDE WORLD.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
SPECIAL FEATURES DEC. 30 and JAN. 1ST.
30 MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD
Reserve Tables Now for the Holidays.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. TONIGHT 8:20 Sharp.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in J. M. BARRIE'S New Comedy
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's, 2:20.

HUDSON Theatre, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BEGINNING TONIGHT
KLAW & ERLANGER present
Elsie Ferguson
in "Shirley Kaye"
A New Comedy by Hulbert Footner.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Tel. 392 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
MATINEES TODAY, WED. AND SAT. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM WEST 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY.
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEES TODAY & FRIDAY.

Laurette Taylor
"One of the great ladies of our time."—Times.
In J. Hartley Manners' play,
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.

FULTON THEATRE, 46 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ARNOLD DALY IN The Master
"Go to the Fulton Theatre if you want to see one of the best plays of the season."—Eve. Telegram.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

BELASCO W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thur., Fri. & Sat. 2:20.
4 MATINEES THIS WEEK TODAY THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
"MISS STARR CHARMS."—Times.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Eves. at 8:15
SPECIAL XMAS MATINEE TODAY.
Regular Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats on Sale 6 Weeks Ahead.

A PLAY YOU'LL RAVE OVER.
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344.
Evgs. 8:20, Mats. TODAY, Wed. and Sat. 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEES FOR CHILDREN.
"Merry Christmas, Daddy," "Editha's Burglar," and "The Travelling Man," Dec. 26-28-29, Jan. 2, 4 & 5, at 2:45, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, at 10:45 A. M.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30
XMAS MAT. TODAY 2:30, also Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
THE YELLOW JACKET

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Twice Daily, Incl. Sund., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M.
LAST TWO WEEKS
D. W. GRIFFITH'S COLOSSAL SPECTACLE INTOLERANCE
ORCHESTRA OF 50 & 30 VOICES
FRI. EVE. PERFORMANCE DEC. 29
BENEFIT FLORENCE CRITTENDON LEAGUE.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
JOHN DREW Last 9 Times in MAJOR PENDENNIS
MONDAY, JAN. 1st. SEATS TODAY.
JULIA ARTHUR
In William Lindsey's Romance of old France "SEREMONDA"

MIRTH! Good Gracious Annabelle MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Cheating Cheaters
THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
NORA BAYES in 2 HOURS OF SONG
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW AT 3
Also Thurs. & Friday Afternoons at 3.

CENTURY
B'way, 62d St. Central Park W.
XMAS MAT. TODAY 2:15
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.
REGULAR MAT. SAT.—NIGHTS 8:20
Extra New Year's Eve. Performance NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT at 8:20
ELSIE JANIS, HAZEL DAWN, DOYLE & DIXON, SAM BERNARD, LEON ERROL, HARRY KELLY, FRANK TINNEY, MAURICE & WALTON, VAN and SCHENCK
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
The CENTURY GIRL
Seats 8 Weeks in Advance
Century Box Office Open to 10 P. M.

ICELAND
ICE SKATING
Sessions CHRISTMAS DAY,
9 A. M. to 1 P. M.—8:30 to 11:30.
Music—Skating Instruction.
BROADWAY AT 52ND ST.

OPERA TICKETS 'Phone 4188-6442-Greeley.
Seats for CARUSO in Marta & Theatres. Subs. bought & sold.
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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
HIP HIP HOORAY GIRLS

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
EARLE WILLIAMS in "THREE OF MANY."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

WORLD'S PREMIER TONIGHT 8:10
AT THE 44TH ST. THEATRE 44th St. & B'way.
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
as JOAN OF ARC
In Cecil B. DeMilles
"JOAN THE WOMAN"
By Jeanie Macpherson
First Matinee Tomorrow 2:10
Twice Daily, including Sundays—25—50—75—1—1.50—2.00

Frederick Palmer
Author of "The Old Blood," "My Year of the Great War," "The Last Shot," etc.
The Accredited American Correspondent with the British Army, who from the beginning of the Somme offensive to November 1st had the freedom of the field, with the aid of
BRITISH and FRENCH OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES
WILL EXPLAIN FROM HIS EXPERIENCE AS EYE-WITNESS THE
BATTLES of the SOMME AND VERDUN
Mr. Palmer talks for forty-five minutes in introduction, and then accompanies the pictures for an hour with running comment. He aims to make the plan of the battles and the methods of fighting clear to his audience.
AEOLIAN HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30th AT 8:30
Boxes, $15.00; Orchestra, $2.00 and $1.50; Balcony, $1.00, 75c and 50c. At Box Office and at Office of Management, Wm. B. Feakins, Inc., Times Bldg. Tel.: Bryant 9634.

WINTER GARDEN
Broadway & 50th St. Evs. at 8.
Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.
MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50.
A Twelve Hour Show Squeezed Into Three
Show of Wonders
"A Wonder of a Show Is the Show of Wonders."—New York Herald.
IS THE BIG SHOW
Comedians in Colossal Collection.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Today, Wed., Sat., 2:20
Matinee Today, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER CO. in
The Season's 3 Most Unusual Plays: "The Inca of Perusalem," Bernard Shaw's "Great Catherine" and Dunsany's "Queen's Enemies." Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.
Beginning MON. MAT. JAN. 1, Seats Thursday
PERCY BURTON Submits GAMBLERS ALL

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15.
4 MATS. THIS WEEK: TODAY, WED., FRI. and SAT.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ADELE ROWLAND
Play with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye"—Darnton, Eve. World.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15
ANNA HELD "A pacemaker: sparkling with girls."—Herald FOLLOW ME

"Little Women"
MATINEES DAILY.
59th Street, Col. Circle PARK THEATRE Col. 9590
400 GOOD ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.

134th Time!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse West 48th. Mat. Today.
Mats. Today, Wed., Fri., Sat., New Year's

48TH ST. Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
4 MATS. THIS WEEK: TODAY, WED., THURS. & SAT.
The 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg. 8:25. MATINEE TODAY 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30 XMAS MATINEE TODAY 2:30
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce, So Long Letty
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU
Same bill 3 & 8:30 daily all this week, 50c to $2.
Dunsany's Argimenes, Exceptional force.—Times.
Oscar Wilde's Infanta. Triumph.—Eve. Sun.
Gammer Gurton. Jolly, rollicking.—Tribune.

BOOTH Thea. 45th. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

TONIGHT, 8:45 128th Time
Pierrot THE PRODIGAL
LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St.
Matinees Wed., Fri. and Sat., 2:30.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.

COMEDY W. 41 St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Today, Thurs., Sat.
Special Christmas Matinee Today.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 OTHER PLAYS.

Carnegie Hall, Fri., Dec. 29th, at 8:30 P. M.
Christian Leden
EXPLORER
Lecture—Great Eskimo
FILMS AND MUSIC
First time here.
MME. Alys Larreyne
SOPRANO, GRAND OPERA, PARIS.
Sergeant Major Robert Middlemiss
Marvellous War Pictures
FOR B. F. B. PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND.
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office $2.00 to 50c, 1st Tier Boxes $18.00.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY, 25c to 75c.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS with Mary Ryan & Original Cast.

Extra!
Owing to the tremendous demand for seats at the Broadway Theatre, B'way at 41st St., in the showing of the Universal's Cinemamasterpiece—"20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA"—we announce SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES FOR THE CHILDREN, until further notice. SEATS NOW SELLING FOR 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. No production in all the world like "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA." 3 Performances Daily, 2:15-4:30 and 8:15 P. M. Matinees 25c-50c and 75c. Evenings 25c-50c-75c and $1.00. AUGMENTED SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Take the children TODAY.
UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today, Xmas Day Mat., at 2:30 (50c to $2.50); Haensel und Gretel. Garrison, Delaunois, Homer; Goritz. Cond., Hageman.
Tonight at 8. Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Muzio, Perini; Botta, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. Iphigenia. Kurt, Sundelius; Sembach, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2. L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Sat., 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Rappold, Ober; Urlus, Weil, Ruysdael, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. JAN. 1 AT 1. PARSIFAL
Evg. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Aida. Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Papi.

AMY GRANT PRESENTS PARSIFAL.
Recitation of the text with piano score, Dec. 26th, 3:30, Hotel Plaza. Tel. 457 Circle.

AEOLIAN HALL Thurs. Aft., Jan. 4, AT 3.
First of 4 Historical Song Recitals by MARCELLA
SEMBRICH
Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin)
Seats $2, $2.50 & $3. Boxes $20, at Box Office, or Wolfsohn Bureau, Mgrs., 1 W. 34 St.

CARNEGIE HALL, TOMORROW AFTERNOON AT 3. Piano Recital
SCHELLING
Seats Now on Sale. Tickets purchased for Nov. 25 can be exchanged. Steinway Piano.

SEATS ON SALE TOMORROW MORNING AT 9 FOR JOHN
McCORMACK
N. Y. HIPPODROME SUN. NIGHT, JAN. 7, at 8:15. TICKETS, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 9, at 3.
Paderewski
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18 at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 31, at 3.
Kreisler Assisted by the Distinguished Pianist Carl Friedberg
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE, 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888
Ev. Evg. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15. Adolph Philipp in His Musical Comedy Hit.
Sadie from Riverside Drive with Mizi Gizi & Great Cast.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., January 2, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
George F. Boyle
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
Flonzaley
PROGRAM OF NOVELTIES.
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3.
BAUER AND THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

24 Years at This Address Means Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
917-921 Eighth Ave. (Columbus—4684.)
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.

Thomas Healy's B'way & 66th St., N.Y.
TONIGHT TONIGHT
GOLDEN GLADES
Ice Carnival, Ballet and Midnight Parade
7 P. M. and MIDNIGHT
SAME SHOW AT DINNER
MOST WONDERFUL ROOM IN THE WORLD
Dine in a Warm Ice Palace and Dance Around the Glades
"ELSIE," Queen of the Ice; Paulsen, Naess, Trilling—ensemble dancing on ice skates. Jolson, Mayfield, Zalmani, Francis, ten other principals, with a Beauty Chorus of 60.
This week, new Continental Sensation—Original Character Dances by the Petrograd Opera Company.
EVERY ROOM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN
At 7 P. M. Sunday, December 31
A LA CARTE SERVICE
NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION MONDAY EVE., JAN. 1, 1917.
SPECIAL DINNER
Golden Glades is open afternoons from 2 to 4:30 for general skating.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER $1.25
SERVED CHRISTMAS DAY SERVED CHRISTMAS DAY
SERVED FROM NOON TO NINE P. M.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 25, 1916.

CHRISTMAS.

The old lingering Puritan aversion to Christmas has long passed away. It is become a day of general observance. It has transcended even its religious and memorial significance, and to people of other than Christian creeds or of no creed it brings a quickening of the sympathies, a stirring of kindliness, an unconscious, and, it may be, momentary, reversion from cold selfishness and prudence to a more humane and helpful frame of mind. The formal and wearisome exchange of gifts on the principle of Do ut des has broken or is breaking down. A card takes the place of that truckling. More and more gifts go to the family, to relatives, and intimates; and the higher joy of Christmas reaches beyond them and seeks the unfortunate, the poor, the sick, the deprived, the perishing.

In middle life or in age, remembering, with the pathos of old memories among men born to die, the keen anticipations and delights of Christmas Eves and Christmas Days of youth, we are apt to envy the children and to persuade ourselves that they get more out of Christmas in their bright world, so different from that "left for us oldsters to grow gray in." That is an error. Not what we get but what we give, what we do for others, is the larger happiness or consolation of the festival. That bright childhood world was made for us by the thoughtfulness of our elders and our own innocence and illusion. If the innocence is gone and most of the illusions are gone we can still treat ourselves to the satisfaction of cheering, alleviating the lot of others. There is the steady truth that does not illude. It is good all the year. It is the grace and prerogative of this season that it is an occasion for conferring benefits, for doing kindnesses, for acknowledging in some sort the humanity and fraternity that lie, however obscurely, under all the divisions and conflicts that cover the surface of life. The insulation of mind from mind is irremediable. A certain intercommunication of hearts, an interaction of good-wills, one feels sure of on this holiday of good-will.

Perhaps it is no longer politically heterodox to notice the existence of souls, and apparently benevolent and feeling souls, in the "soulless corporations" that many politicians have so long had gooseflesh at the mention of. As CHARLES LAMB said of beggars, "much good may be sucked from" these formerly soulless concerns. With what fat bonuses, gifts, raisings of wages, have they been Christmasing millions of employés. They have proved their good-will, as have innumerable private employers. And good-will begets good-will. Never before has there been such a shower of Christmas bonuses. They come as justice, it may be said, in view of the upward leap of living expenses, but they come also in kindness, which is more as well as less than justice. They indicate a consciousness of a greater solidarity of co-operative relation between employer and employed. They do not spring from the self-regarding instinct. They befit Christmas.

Our country, in the great fortune of peace, whereof Christmas may seem so ironical a symbol in a world at war, has long kept a true Christmas all the year by its gifts to the millions of sufferers in Europe and Asia. Judged by the measure of its prosperity, its charities, mighty as they look, may be small. Judged by the plight of the war-stricken nations, driven each further down the slope of distress, the amplest charities would be too meagre. The American good-will has been greatly shown; and as the necessities of each class of the victims of the war become known more clearly, Americans will be more and more generous. It is a long work, but what is our poor hand in it compared with the disasters from which we have been spared, the ruin that covers wide regions that three years ago were keeping a care-free Christmas?

Christmas, the Mass, the Sacrifice of Christ!

Peace, when will Peace come? One hardly dares to think of those brave, worn millions who must be sadly wondering today, when the Truce of God will silence the guns, one hopes, for its too short hours. They have their gifts, poor fellows. Tommy is thinking of his "missus" and the "kids" in the little Devonshire cottage, with the thatched roof and the honeysuckle vines. Yves feels on his face the Breton mist and sees his wife and little girls tramping to mass. Hans thinks of the Christmas goose—only they can't get goose—the Christmas goose his people in the Black Forest used to have on Christmas Day. How much longer will they be able to get anything to eat? The old father and the children, and the wife who was so blooming in 1914, how are they faring, and do their letters tell all the truth? And so on. It is a day for looking at family photographs, for much smoking and thinking. As for the people at home, they get the worst of it. They are most to be pitied.

Now the thoughts of the soldiers and of their home people, concentrated and sharpened by the absences, the deaths and wounds that have been and that must be, if the war goes on, are an unrealized silent power that must have its effect. Every nation in the war, the people and soldiers of every nation want peace, want it passionately. It must come. It is visibly nearer. There is a perceptible change of feeling, and not only in Germany. If it does not make itself audible in the other belligerents, it is none the less there, strong, mostly silent, universal. No peace for the mere sake of peace, no coward's peace, no binding up of wounds to tear the bandages off again, no hollow form of settlement. It must guarantee the inviolability of weak nations and of treaties between nations. It must establish the sway of freedom and democracy. It must provide actively and dynamically for defense against aggression. It must substitute the will of people for the will to power. It must contain at least "the promise and potency" of being enduring.

May such a peace make next Christmas Day a world-memorable token of peace on earth to men of good-will!

MILITARY TRAINING PROBLEMS.

In another column of THE TIMES this morning Major Gen. LEONARD WOOD sets forth some of the distinctive features of a plan of his own for the military training of American citizens. It is a particularly interesting and timely statement because it serves to explain how the system can be applied in a country of so large population without making the citizen reserve a hopelessly unwieldy body. In ten years of service with citizen reserves, no man would have more than seven months of intensive military training, and after a few years there would be on call for the nation's defense a first-line group of about 4,000,000 men, divided into eight classes.

The question of exemption, except as it relates to physical unfitness, which he believes would eliminate many, General WOOD does not consider. That is a matter which must be dealt with in detail in any acceptable law. The point is that there must be no possible way, through favoritism, through the exercise of political trickery of any kind, for one youth of 19 to escape from the routine to which his fellows are, by law, subjected. The system must apply to all, or it will not endure. Exemptions there must be, but they must all be reasonable, based on understandable conditions. General WOOD shows us how the citizen army he has in mind, vast as it must be, will not be cumbersome; only one group of men would be subject to summons except in a war that threatened our existence as a nation, and only one of eight classes of that group would be always ready to answer a call immediately.

Probably General WOOD's views will be considered by the General Staff in drawing the bill to be presented to Congress. The time is ripe for this change in our military system, as every day bears evidence. Yesterday, for instance, another huge batch of resignations of commissions in the National Guard was reported, while there were reports from many States of the difficulty of obtaining recruits while the prosperity of the country continues and the wages of industry are so high. It ought to be obvious that in a rich nation of 113,000,000 population the army and navy should not be compelled to compete in the labor market with private industries.

GOOD ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Automobiles are now in use by millions, and the expenditures upon good roads are hundreds of millions annually. These influences react upon each other, and together they are making the country over. The net effect is good. Farmers are kept on farms previously isolated, but which now are within visiting distance if separated by tens or even twenties of miles. What keeps farmers on the farms tempts others back to the land. Land values rise by billions. Almost any family can find the price of a "flivver," which pays for itself even if it is bought with borrowed money. When the machine is provided, the public authorities provide the roads at the price of a license. In fact, the roads which make the automobile a practicable vehicle are paid for more from the taxes of their competitors, the railways, than of the users of the highways. Any one watching the procession of automobiles to and from any of the large cities can see armies of commuters using their own conveyances instead of those of the railways. That is a competition against which the railways have no right to be protected. Improvements in the art of transportation are not to be hindered by the check to even the greatest of rival interests. But the conditions of competition ought to be made fair. The average railway journey has lengthened nearly ten miles within the era of the trolley and the automobile. Both of them are provided at the taxpayers' expense, with the right of way which costs the railways large outlays, and whose maintenance is one of the chief costs of the railways. Some States which keep a register of visiting automobiles show that 50,000 motors entered, with an average of several passengers each, most of whom otherwise would have paid a railway fare. Many of these tourists are long-distance travelers. Mr. FELTON, President of the Chicago Great Western, has calculated that the automobiles supply seating capacity for passengers more than threefold that of all the railway passenger cars in the nation, and that the automobiles could have carried the passengers of the railways for a year within three months. Even the freight business of the railways is attacked, for the radius of motor truck delivery is over thirty miles. This competition is as unfair as it is severe. The railways pay yearly over $150,000,000 taxes, of which a good share is spent for the benefit of their rivals in public favor. Moreover, the automobiles, whether jitneys or private conveyances, are hardly regulated at all respecting their service or their charges. Mr. FELTON specifies States in which the money spent on motors is manifold the passenger earnings, even including interstate long-distance riders. Yet the States do not repeal their two-cent fare laws, although the cost of service by railway is increasing and the travel is decreasing. The country needs both the railways and the automobiles, but one is thriving and the other languishing. It may be a question whether the conditions of competition should be made easier for the railways or harder for the motors, or a little done in both ways. A hint may be found in the fact that there is some complaint that there are too many automobiles from some points of view, leaving the railway interests out of consideration, and that there is equal complaint of a deficiency of railway accommodations.

RESTRAINING OUR TRADE.

It is asserted in the report of the Federal Trade Commission that a combination of British steamship lines has used its control of carrying facilities to restrict the growth of our trade with South America by unjust discrimination against our exporters. The combination, it is also said, has been paying a rebate of 10 per cent. to shippers in South America and elsewhere who use only the boats of the associated lines. In reply to these charges representatives here of British companies deny that there is now any discrimination, and say that no rebates have been paid for several years past. There is some evidence, however, that a rebate agreement was in force a few months ago, so far as Argentine ports were concerned.

As the Department of Commerce and the Commission have been carefully studying conditions affecting our trade with South America, and have had competent agents at work throughout the southern continent, it must be assumed that these charges were not hastily made but were based upon facts. Our trade with the countries south of the isthmus has shown a very large increase since the beginning of the war. What has been gained we desire to retain in the days of peace. Attempts to restrict the growth now or to deprive us of the additional trade then by unjust discrimination and unlawful agreements should be sharply resented. The British Government cannot support and defend the practices as to which complaint is made by the Commission. If, as Premier LLOYD GEORGE says, the British mercantile marine is soon to be nationalized, the Government's control will then be complete and its direct responsibility beyond question.

ENGLAND'S BIT.

> The embattlements, laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism, were broken, and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach Europe would have been inundated with a flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power.—LLOYD GEORGE's speech.

The cheap talk about Britain letting her allies do her fighting for her, compressed into a peculiarly cheap sentence, "England is ready to fight to the last Frenchman," met with the contempt it deserved among thinking men, but with acceptance among idle minds. It is well to be reminded that but for Britain that flood would have poured over those broken embattlements and inundated Europe. It was the entry of England that shattered the well-laid German plan for an easy march to Paris and a swift, crippling blow at Russia over the ruins of France. Today it is England's unbroken mastery of the sea that overmatches Germany's mastery of conquered lands. Always a naval, never a military, power, England has nevertheless brought herself up to the Continental military standard and raised the great and heroic army that now confronts Germany in France. But it is on the sea that her great service to liberty has been rendered; there she broke at once the German dream of victory, and there she has ever since had her hand at Germany's throat while the allied armies struggled with their half-strangled foe.

Furthermore, it is England's glory that she grows truly great with blows. It is always in a muddled, helter-skelter way that she enters a war, but if the war is long and great she steadily rises and steadies, until her figure looms higher and higher among the contestants. It was so in the last attempt of despotism to conquer Europe, when, after all her allies were beaten down or seduced, she continued the fight alone, the last refuge of liberty in the Old World. "Every other monument of European liberty has perished," said Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. "That ancient fabric which has been gradually raised by the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers still stands; but it stands alone, and it stands among ruins."

France saved Europe at the Marne; Russia saved Europe by dividing the German armies and giving France breathing space and England time to arm; but England, too, saved Europe, for without her on the sea the war would long have been over. The part she played is not single, as it was when she faced NAPOLEON alone; she divides the honor with others, but her share was not the least, it grows greater all the time. The spectacle of that growth under blows is majestic. To the querulous ones who have said so much about the weakness of democracies in stress, there are two impressive answers: the sight of England confronting NAPOLEON, the sight of England confronting WILLIAM II.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Question of Sentence Construction.

Practically all of the adverse comment made here and in Europe on President WILSON's note of Dec. 18 to the belligerent nations has been based on a single paragraph in that document, and it is a curious fact that this criticism depended, for such force as it had, largely, if not wholly, on the circumstance that the only qualifying phrase in the passage was separated by a "full stop" from the detailed or expository part of it. The paragraph reads:

> He [the President] takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful States now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amid multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

Now it is obvious that the first sentence needed the qualification contained in its last member, else in it the President would have expressed an opinion as to the verity of the statements coming from the several statesmen—an opinion which, as a neutral, he could not express. But the absence of this qualification from the following sentences beginning with "each," though necessarily it is, as the grammarians say, "understood" with every one of them, has enabled hostile critics, without resorting to the ordinary device of misinterpreters—that is, elision—to charge the President himself with declaring identical the objects sought by the Allies and the Central Powers.

Had there been placed earlier in the first sentence an equivalent of "as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world," it could have ended with "virtually the same." Then the "as" could have had a capital letter, the "world" a comma after it, the first "each" a small "e" instead of a big one, and—well, there could not have been even a pretense that the President meant to say what he certainly did not intend.

Democratic Ears Are Grieved.

As usual, the lavish use of "I" and "my" in what is called "the King's speech," last week, gave to American readers of that queer oration a little shock. We would so dislike a similar employment of pronouns by the head of our own Government—it is so nearly impossible to imagine even the greatest of our Presidents as speaking or writing of "my army" or "my navy," or of referring to "those aims for which I entered into the war," that we simply cannot understand the contented tolerance of such expressions in another great democracy where the control of all public affairs is in the hands of "the people" at least as much as it is here.

Of course, we know that the phrases in question are mere survivals, and not to be interpreted literally, but it is only by considering them meaningless that they cease to offend us. And then they become amusing without becoming pleasant!

It would be a little better—perhaps all right—if the King were to employ the royal "we" in rehearsing the acts and expressing the purposes of his Ministers. But the first person plural as a substitute for the first person singular seems in these days to have been abandoned by Kings and left to that notoriously modest class, the editors. It serves them sometimes well and sometimes ill, according to the skill with which it is employed.

He Is Right at Least in One Thing.

Whether or not Professor BERTRAND RUSSELL was right in smuggling out of England to President WILSON a letter which his own Government certainly would have prevented him from sending if it could—that is a question to be settled between his own Government and himself. To be sure, his procedure does seem to verge perilously near to the sort of negotiation with foreign Powers by private, unofficial, and unauthorized persons which all Governments reprehend and penalize, but this somewhat too eminent pacifist probably would not much object to any of the milder forms of martyrdom for opinion's sake, and so, as there is no measurable chance that he will be stood up before a wall and shot, we need not worry about his fate.

We need consider only the letter itself. Like all that Professor RUSSELL writes, it is well expressed, but in substance, apart from abstractions and generalities with which everybody agrees on general principles, it consists chiefly of statements made as of fact and of the writer's knowledge that are so out of harmony with those coming from other authorities that their acceptance as true will be, to put it gently, not quite unanimous. One idea provocative of thought, however, Professor RUSSELL does present.

"I remember always," he writes, "that Europe has common tasks to fulfill; that a war among European nations is in essence a civil war."

The accuracy of those assertions may be denied now by the more bitter advocates of both causes, but certainly they would have been unquestioned by the vast majority of civilized people up to the very day before the war broke out. We were all ready enough till then to recognize an essential solidarity, a common agreement in morals and ambitions, among all Europeans—the term "European" including, of course, the inhabitants of all countries settled and dominated by emigrants from Europe and their descendants. We could hardly imagine their resort to war among themselves, for their likenesses were much more important than their differences, or so it was supposed, and when we insisted on being really apprehensive of a great conflict for supremacy and conquest—which was not often—we turned our eyes toward the Far East, where alone we saw a distinctly alien and therefore potentially dangerous multitude.

FROM GENERAL WOOD.

His Plan for an Army of 4,000,000 First Line Troops.

Governors Island, Dec. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your editorial of this morning what appears to be a reference to my testimony before Congress concerning universal service. You have evidently been misinformed concerning the statements made, also the policy recommended. I beg to submit the following as representing my views as expressed:

First, there is the matter of the number to be trained. It is estimated that not over 500,000 of the men who come of age each year are physically fit for military service. It is not my recommendation nor that, as far as I know, of any officer to hold fifteen or twenty millions of men in arms, but rather to divide our men between the ages of 18 and 45 into first, second, and third line groups or classes.

Personally, I do not believe we should give the training until the year in which the youth becomes 19. It would then be intensive for a period of six months and once finished he does not again come under training until he is 21. This six months' intensive training would be equivalent to one and a half years of average regular army training. In the year in which he reaches 21 he serves one year with the colors in a Federal reserve regiment or other organization, the first month of which would be under intensive training. I do not mean by this he lives in barracks and wears the uniform constantly, but he serves in a Federal reserve regiment or other organization with the same freedom as to residence, business activity, &c., that the militiaman of today has. He belongs to a thoroughly organized and equipped organization and is a member of the force which would be called if any emergency arose during his year.

Assuming that service in the first group should cover the period from 21 to 29, we should have eight classes of 500,000 men each, or a total of about four million men in the first line group. The class of 21 would be the class to serve on the status above referred to. If conditions necessitated retaining more men with the colors this class might be held an additional year, which would give two years with the colors. This, with the incoming class, would give a total of a million men ready to immediately meet any call for service. The entire first line group would only number at the outside four millions of men. Of these under normal conditions only one class would be held immediately ready.

The scheme presents nothing of difficulty. In its initiatory stages there will be difficulties, as there are in most undertakings of any value, because we are largely without officers and non-commissioned officers to do the training. We shall have to develop them, but it is better to do it in time of peace than in time of war. When our reserve corps of officers and non-commissioned officers is built up the training will not present any difficulties. The officers for the first line troops will exist in the form of an officers' reserve corps assigned to definite organizations, and their status will be practically permanent, as should be that of the superior non-commissioned officers.

There is nothing stupendous in the numbers. While it is true that after the system has been in operation for twenty-seven years we shall have a relatively large number of trained men in the country, they would not be living on the basis of soldiers, but simply as citizens following their normal occupations, men who have had some training. They will be better for the training from every standpoint. They would be citizens who have been trained and who have passed through their year of service with the colors. At 29 they pass into the second line group. It is extremely improbable that we should ever pass beyond the first group unless it is a war for national existence against overwhelming attack, and in that case the fact that all our men had received training in their youth would be a very great advantage.

The militia and volunteer systems have been failures and cannot be depended upon to meet modern conditions of organization, nor can any other plan be depended upon except one which recognizes the principle of universal obligation for service.

Service during the training period should be without pay and also without expense to the men under training. It should be considered a part of a man's obligation to the nation. Service in war or service during the month of intensive training prior to service with the colors should carry with it such moderate pay as may be determined upon. We must get away from the idea of buying our soldiers and strive to impress upon our people a sense of individual obligation for national service.

We should try to impress upon our people a sense of individual obligation for service to the nation in war as well as in peace. The proposed training will be not only an insurance for peace through preparing a promptly effective force, but it will be an excellent preparation for citizenship and life's work, and will result in a better people physically and morally and from the economic standpoint. It will also tend greatly to national solidarity.

LEONARD WOOD.

Lloyd George's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are to be congratulated for your enterprise in securing a full report of Lloyd George's notable speech on the German peace proposals for your issue of the 20th. It is a speech to stir the blood and lift the soul. I would gladly pay—and I know that others would also—a dozen times the ordinary price for every such issue of THE TIMES.

HARRY T. BAKER,
Instructor in English, University of Illinois.
Urbana, Dec. 21, 1916.

OPINION ON THE NOTE.

Cause and Effect of the President's Message to the Belligerents.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Lansing, in his second statement explaining the President's note to the belligerents, says "that the whole tone and language of the note * * * show the purpose without further comment on his [my] part." Yet the whole world is puzzled and every sort of purpose is imputed to the President. Has not Mr. Lansing let the cat out of the bag in his first indiscreet statement? He therein said: "We are drawing nearer the verge of war ourselves," and, "The sending of this note will indicate the possibility of our being forced into the war. That possibility ought to serve as a restraining and sobering force, safeguarding American rights. It may also serve to force an earlier conclusion of the war."

Here we have an insight, I venture to suggest, into what has been going on in the President's mind and the predicament into which he has succeeded in putting himself. (A careful reading of this second "statement" shows that Mr. Lansing has not explicitly withdrawn those first words.)

With whom, then, is war a possibility? Surely not with the Allies. However irritating their course may have been they have given us no casus belli. It must be, then, with Germany, with whom we have a casus belli, because of the action of her submarines. And it was upon Germany, obviously, that the note was intended to have "a restraining and sobering force," as surely we are not thinking of going to war with the Allies, and particularly with Belgium and Serbia and France and Russia because England enforces a blacklist and holds up the mails. It is easy to construct the situation.

The President has notified Germany that he will break off diplomatic relations if she continues to sink merchant ships without warning and destroy American lives. In this respect he has burned his bridges. Germany has promised to reform, but has not lived up to her promises, and continues to sink ships without warning, and has destroyed a good many American lives. The President is in a hole. Only two courses seem to be open to him, each of which is equally disagreeable: Either to break off diplomatic relations or to allow Germany to go on with her submarine work.

To accept the first alternative is to lose all the personal prestige he has gained, and "there is the possibility of our being forced into war." To accept the second is to betray the American people and to submit to humiliation. What is he to do? The situation is a most irritating one. He looks around for a third way out. Perhaps, as Mr. Lansing says, a note may "force an earlier conclusion of the war." It is a desperate chance, but never mind. It may irritate the Allies from being misunderstood; but after all it is directed against Germany—and the Germans are so stupid they won't see that but fall into the trap.

The President has evidently read in THE TIMES the articles of "Cosmos," who casuistically laid it down that the objects which the Allies and Germany seek, as publicly announced to their own people, are the same. The President adopts this as the persuasive part of his thesis, galling though it be to the Allies.

And so, in desperation, he sends the note as a way out of the irritating dilemma in which he finds himself. If he can "force" peace, the submarine question settles itself: he won't have to break off diplomatic relations, and he won't have to endure the humiliation of seeing merchantmen sunk almost daily without warning and American lives destroyed. Was this not the "purpose" of the note?

MORTON PRINCE.

Sees No Warning to Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Germany's Decision" was a masterpiece in twisting. You attribute to the President's note a meaning which surely was not intended from his neutral point of view. Where did the President ever intimate in his note that "the United States will be compelled at no distant time to enter the war against her (Germany)?"

Even Secretary Lansing, after having uttered his views as to the note, which the press apparently misunderstood, had to make clear that no such meaning was intended, and this explanation of Secretary Lansing's was meant for you as well as any other newspaper.

ONE WHO IS REALLY NEUTRAL.
New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

Peace the Thing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a world struggle like the one we are now witnessing there is bound to be a divergency of opinion. When this nation speaks through its President our words are usually criticised more or less severely. It stands to reason that we cannot please everybody.

Regardless of whether we "serve to strengthen the forces of lawlessness and brutality" or "surrender all claims to neutrality when we fail to warn our citizens against the submarine danger," the fact remains that if peace overtures are hastened or even encouraged by the President's note its purpose will have been well accomplished.

S. M. STRASBURGER.
New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

No Injury to the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for your admirable article in regard to the President's note. He certainly "at times uses phrases that please the wrong people," but how any one can think that the note is meant to injure the Allies I fail to understand.

ELLEN SHAW BARLOW.
New York, Dec. 23, 1916.

THE QUEST.

Balthasar stood in the desert sand
With face to the Eastern far-off land
And then to the North, where he might
see
One come from the Mount in Thessaly.

He gazed where the star should the
West adorn,
For he knew where it hovered a Babe
was born.

The Hindoo came. The Egyptian said:
"Peace be to thee whom God has led.
Whither art journeying? What is thy
quest,
With face so fixt in its gaze to West?"

Said Melchior: "Haste! All earth is
riven!
For unto us a Son is given."

Then came the Greek, and they shared
the feast—
Three men from the North, and South,
and East.
"Pray tell us, Gaspar, where thy course
lies."
(The star in the West lit all their eyes.)

Said Gaspar: "Haste, ere the star
grows dim!
For a King is born in Bethlehem!"

FRANK BRANAN.

CODES VIOLATED BY BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Not Only the Principles of The Hague Conventions, but Also the Rules Laid Down in the German War Book.

By CRAMMOND KENNEDY.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By deporting Belgians in enormous numbers, (over 100,000 are said to have already been expatriated,) and forcing them to work in Germany, the German Government is adding to its outrages upon Belgium the unutterable miseries of exile and slavery—thus breaking up thousands of families in a country already desolated—and Germany is also insulting the intelligence and conscience of the world by proclaiming in her proposals to negotiate for peace that the war, which everybody knows she could at least have prevented, was forced upon her—the war in which she hastened to strike at France through the heart of her neutralized neighbor, to whose neutralization she was a party and which she had bound herself to respect and maintain.

Germany's treatment of Belgium as an occupied and conquered country in this manner, like her destruction of merchant vessels without resort to Courts of Admiralty, and often without warning, involving, as it has, the virtual murder of thousands of noncombatants, is a flagrant violation alike of the laws of war and the sentiments of humanity.

In the "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by the illustrious Francis Lieber, a naturalized American, born and educated in Germany, it is remarked that:

> "as civilization has advanced during the last centuries, so has likewise steadily advanced, especially in war on land, the distinction between the private individual belonging to a hostile country and the hostile country itself with its men in arms," and "the principle has been more and more acknowledged that the unarmed citizen is to be spared in person, property, and honor as much as the exigencies of war will admit." (Sec. 22.)
>
> "Private citizens are no longer murdered, enslaved, or carried off to distant parts." * * * (Sec. 23.)
>
> "Protection was and still is with uncivilized people the exception," (Sec. 24,) but "in modern regular wars of the Europeans and their descendants in other parts of the globe protection of the inoffensive citizen of the hostile country is the rule; privation and the disturbance of private relations are the exceptions." (Sec. 25.)

These instructions were put in practice as "General Orders No. 100, Adjutant General's Office," in 1863, during our civil war, and reissued without modification for the government of the armies of the United States during the war with Spain in 1898.

The Institute of International Law, at its conference in 1880 at Oxford, adopted, after careful revision, a code which had been ordered, at its session in Brussels the previous year, to be prepared by a commission of fifteen members. This code provides (Sec. 6) that

> no invaded territory is to be regarded as conquered until the end of the war. Until that time the invader exercises, in such territory, only a de facto power essentially provisional in character.

The fundamental principle is that the occupying sovereign temporarily exercises the legitimate powers of the sovereign he has displaced.

> The occupying authority should take all due and needful measures to assure order and public tranquillity. (Sec. 43.) To that end the invader should maintain the laws in force in the territory in time of peace, and should not modify, suspend or replace them unless it becomes absolutely necessary to do so. (Sec. 44.)

Likewise in the "Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land," adopted at the second Hague Conference:

> Article XLIII. The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

No violation of right could be more outrageous or tyrannical than deportation and enforced labor, save as punishment for crime, of which the criminal had been duly convicted.

A few excerpts from this convention will show how the population of occupied territory is to be regarded and treated by the conqueror:

> It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile power.—Article XLV.
>
> Family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.—Article XLVI.
>
> Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from municipalities or inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their own country.—Article LII.

This convention was signed by Germany's representative and ratified, subsequently, by the Imperial Government, subject only to a reservation as to Article XLIV.

But, more remarkable still, there is in the German War Book a singularly luminous and "up-to-date" statement of the "Usages of War in Regard to Enemy Territory and Its Inhabitants," the first chapter of which deals with the "Rights and Duties" of the civil population. In this military bible of the German Army—"Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege," translated by Professor J. H. Morgan—we find the following:

> Whereas, in earlier times the devastation of the enemy's territory, the destruction of property, and, in some cases, indeed, the carrying away of the inhabitants into bondage or captivity, were regarded as a quite natural consequence of the state of war, and whereas, in later times milder treatment of the inhabitants took place, although destruction and annihilation as a military resource still continued to be entertained, and the right of plundering the private property of the inhabitants remained completely unlimited—today, the universally prevalent idea is that the inhabitants of the enemy's territory are no longer to be regarded, generally speaking, as enemies.
>
> It will be admitted, as a matter of law, that the population is, in the exceptional circumstances of war, subjected to the limitations, burdens, and measures of compulsion conditioned by it, and owes obedience, for the time being, to the power de facto, but may continue to exist otherwise undisturbed and protected as in time of peace by the course of law.
>
> It follows from all this, as a matter of right, that, as regards the personal position of the inhabitants of the occupied territory, neither in life or in limb, in honor or in freedom, are they to be injured, and that every unlawful killing, every bodily injury, due to fraud or negligence; every insult, every disturbance of domestic peace, every attack on family, honor, and morality, and, generally, every unlawful and outrageous attack or act of violence, are just as strictly punishable as though they had been committed against the inhabitants of one's own land.

Not less remarkable than this official declaration of the rights of the civil population of occupied enemy territory is the definition of the rights and duties of neutral States by the same German military authority:

> The territory of neutral States is available for none of the belligerents for the conduct of its military operations. The Government of the neutral State has, therefore, once war is declared, to prevent the subjects of both parties from marching through it. * * * If the frontiers of the neutral State march with those of the territory where the war is being waged, its Government must take care to occupy its own frontiers in sufficient strength to prevent any portions of the belligerent armies stepping across it with the object of marching through or of recovering after a battle or of withdrawing from war captivity. Every member of the belligerent army who trespasses upon the territory of the neutral State is to be disarmed and to be put out of action till the end of the war. * * *
>
> If, for example, one of the two belligerents by main force marches through the territory of a neutral State and this State is not in a position to put an end to this violation of its neutrality, then the other belligerent has the right to engage the enemy on the hitherto neutral territory. * * *
>
> The belligerent States have to respect the inviolability of the neutral and the undisturbed exercise of its sovereignty in its home affairs, to abstain from any attack upon the same, even if the necessity of war should make such an attack desirable. * * *
>
> If the territory of a neutral State is trespassed upon by one of the belligerent parties for the purpose of its military operations, then this State has the right to proceed against this violation of its territory with all the means in its power and to disarm the trespassers. If the trespass has been committed on the orders of the Army Staff, then the State concerned is bound to give satisfaction and compensation; if it has been committed on their own responsibility, then the individual offenders can be punished as criminals.

Both the original crime of Germany in violating Belgium's neutrality and her present crime in deporting the Belgians and forcing them to labor in their enemy's country are condemned by all the authorities on the laws of war, including her own official War Book, issued by the German General Staff for the instruction of the officers of the German Army.

CRAMMOND KENNEDY.

WAR RELIEF IN THE WEST.

Bishop Beecher of Nebraska Replies to Mrs. Atherton.

Hastings, Neb., Dec. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is not a more generous and open-hearted and hospitable people on the face of the earth than those people of the West against whom Mrs. Atherton has brought a bitter indictment. Our enthusiasm for the relief of the war sufferers has already developed to a considerable extent in the West, but as yet it is only in spots. In those communities where there are people who have relatives in the trenches, or where there are those who have come from the scenes of the awful suffering, with the personal inspiration and zeal for the work of immediate relief, and where the story is told out of the personal experience, the people will and they do respond. You cannot expect human sympathy to blossom forth impulsively out of the soil of newspaper reports about the war. This is not a characteristic of the West any more than it is of people everywhere. One reads the most horrible things about the crimes of human nature every day in the newspapers and our very souls cringe in the shadows of such human tragedies; and yet we are not stirred to any personal accountability unless some specific case is brought to our attention, and that through a personal agency, or unless the victim is in some way personally known to us.

It is only natural that Mrs. Atherton should be impatient and very critical over the apparent lack of sympathy which she claims she has found in the few communities where she has visited in the West. The great difficulty in this matter is the fact that all the good women who become enthused over these sad conditions, and who come from the scenes of the war with all the horrible vision of the suffering fresh in their minds, go at once to the great cities of the East, where they form their committees from among the wealthiest people who have become generally known for their liberality and kindness, and interest in every human enterprise which must have financial help, and, because of the lavish generosity of these good rich women, and their influence, the main centre of the whole movement becomes fixed in these great Eastern cities. Flushed with the success in these great centres of wealth, the personal agent, like Mrs. Atherton, makes a flying trip through the West, touching even then only the "high places"—she spoke of Cincinnati, Colorado Springs, which she calls "a bit of the East transplanted," and California; she does not say whether she visited any other places or not—only to find the people less enthusiastic and less responsive. If Mrs. Atherton would know the real sympathy and heart of the people of the West, let her come out here and tell us all the things she has been telling all the rich people in the East, and I can assure her that her time will not be wasted and that she will receive a far different impression of the West than what she has described in her bitter letter. It is a wonder that she would be brave enough to travel among such a lot of savages as she has made us out to be.

GEORGE ALLEN BEECHER,
Bishop, Missionary District of Western Nebraska.

The Twelfth's New Colors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the New York Sixth Division Field at McAllen, Texas, there was presented this morning to the Twelfth New York Infantry, N. G. U. S., its new colors. The old colors brought with the regiment from New York had become so tattered and torn from battling with every variety of Texas atmospheric phenomenon that they had to be tied to the pike staffs to prevent every gust of wind destroying their identity any further.

At the last review given in honor of Senator Wadsworth of New York and General Flores of the Mexican Army, the Twelfth New York Infantry carried the old colors furled because of the danger to them of being destroyed, and these old colors will be placed in a frame for preservation when the regiment returns to its home armory in New York.

The new colors consist of the Stars and Stripes and of the New York State banner. These colors are the most beautiful production of the silk loom and of embroidery work that the writer has ever seen, and as today's sun shines upon them, and they float in the gentle breeze that is now blowing, every soldier's heart from that of Lieut. Col. White down to the newest recruit is filled with joy, and even as I write there is a group of our men contemplating with the pride that only patriots can feel the brilliant colors of our National and State flags.

LOUIS GOODMAN,
Sergeant Headquarters Company, Twelfth New York Infantry, N. G. U. S., McAllen, Texas, Dec. 13, 1916.

MR. WILSON HEARS CHRISTMAS CAROLS

Miss Margaret Wilson Soloist with Children's Chorus in Open Air.

WHITE HOUSE TREE TODAY

Embassies and Legations Will Celebrate the Holiday With Dinner Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Washington entered into the Yuletide spirit today by having a community gathering to hear Christmas carols sung. The singers were grouped on the south steps of the Treasury Building, and a crowd of several thousand persons gathered to hear them. Miss Margaret Wilson was a soloist, and in her audience were the President and Mrs. Wilson.

The appearance of the President was entirely unexpected. With Mrs. Wilson and others from the White House he walked over to the Treasury Building and to a place on the first terrace, surrounded by those who accompanied him. At the moment they sat down the United States Marine Band was just ready to start a program of patriotic airs. With the opening bars of "America" the President removed his hat, and every man within sound of the music also uncovered and remained with bared head until the selection was completed.

Miss Wilson meantime had taken her place with the directors of the celebration at the head of the steps from which six Christmas carols were sung by school children with the Marine Band accompanying. The President and Mrs. Wilson joined in the singing, which, as the celebration progressed, was taken up by many who had come as mere spectators.

In addition to the numerous freak presents, from potatoes to peanuts, which each year find their way to the White House, Mrs. Wilson has received several valuable fans from friends who have learned of the collection she is making. Society has seen several fine specimens made of ostrich plumes which she is using for formal occasions.

The White House Christmas tree will be lighted tomorrow, when Miss Ellen Wilson McAdoo, the President's granddaughter, and her half-sister, Miss Sally McAdoo, will join the White House party.

SHE RODE IN AUTO AT 105.

Mrs. Bennett Celebrated Birthday by Trying Modern Dances.

Mrs. Alice Bennett celebrated her 105th birthday yesterday at her home, 152 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, where she has lived more than fifty years. She was greeted by a throng of children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, who found her busily making plans for trimming the Christmas tree and cooking Christmas dinner. In the evening there was a dance at the house, and Mrs. Bennett tried out a few steps. She found the modern dances a bit difficult to master at her age, however.

Mrs. Bennett is in excellent health. She explained that she didn't go out much in the Winter because the streets were slippery, but she pointed to a set of garden tools which she uses to good effect when Spring comes around. Mrs. Bennett was born in Dublin and came to this country eighty-five years ago. She is the widow of Thomas Bennett, a Flatbush farmer, and is now living with a daughter, Miss Mary, who refused to tell her age. She has another daughter, Mrs. Nellie Kerswell of Philadelphia and a son, Harry Bennett of Brooklyn. About two weeks ago Mrs. Bennett went out for her first automobile ride with the family physician, and she told of her experiences yesterday.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

A Time for Pause

We have a business interest as well as a humane interest in peace, and it is well to consider just what peace at this time may mean to us commercially.

For example, raw materials as well as manufactured goods have mounted in price, due in many cases solely to war conditions, and therefore it is obvious that in such cases, the merchant whose shelves are filled with merchandise will find himself over-stocked, with the usual result where supply exceeds demand. Similarly, the manufacturer who has unduly enlarged his plant must inevitably suffer when the natural contraction in business comes.

The interest of the Harriman National Bank is the question of credit it may consistently extend to customers. We must know that they have not increased expenses that cannot be promptly cut off where the profit has vanished; financial statements should show that they are not over-stocked; there must be no unwarranted increase of fixed investment. All banks and all dealers should know how customers stand.

The Harriman National Bank does not apprehend danger to our prosperity in peace. Our big industrial corporations will be found as ready when the time comes to sell products of peace—ships, plows, hardware, clothing—as they were when war broke out to sell shot and shell. The owners of ship-building plants are especially to be envied.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

STAGE CHILDREN CELEBRATE

Two Christmas Parties Make Many Future Stars Happy.

Actors and actresses whose names twenty years hence will illumine the then theatrical centre had their little hour last night. It was the time for the Christmas parties to stage children, and the fact that Christmas Eve and Sunday coincided made the occasion particularly felicitous.

There are two organizations that look after the boys and girls of the stage, one for each of the two camps of managers, so there were two parties. One, that of the children who act on the stages of the independent managers, was given in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, while the syndicate youngsters held forth in the Cohan Theatre. The latter entertainment was given by the Stage Children's Christmas Festival Society. Miss Bijou Fernandez, its President; Mrs. Anna V. Morrison, the Secretary, and Joseph P. Bickerton were in charge of the party. The young folk who contributed to the program were Eleanor Laning, Susanne Callahan, the Livingstons, the Richter sisters, Blanche Smeed, Dorothy Lull, Lillian Johnson, Hazel Sanders, Estelle Levy, Dorothy Taylor, Katherine and Jane Lee, Kathleen Robinson, Dorothy Findlay, Anna Merrick, Dorothy Walsh, Vivien Morrison, and the youngsters who take part in the revue at the Century.

The Stage Children's Fund, of which Mrs. Millie James Thorne is President and Lee Shubert Honorary President, was in charge of the other party. It taught a lesson of thrift in its giving, the present to each stage child being a savings bank with money in it. The youngsters who took part in the show that preceded the gift distribution were Victoria Gilpin, Marjorie Lewis, Ruth Friedman, Henry Heiman, Marion Hayden, the McNamara Sisters, Elizabeth Kennedy, Edmund Opin, Vera Carlberg, Nellie Meyers, Mary Morrisey, La Verna Ballard, Adele Charles, Marjorie Swem, Ethel Green, Margaret Perry, Alice Cloose, Alice Turner, and the Turner twins, Lillian Bonnamy, Grace Burns, Amy and Raymond Matheson, Lillian Horn, Elsie Opin, Violet Roberts, Vivian Fredericks, Maxine Sickle, Celia Robinson, Dolly Emanuel, Helen Schaffer, Minerva Dwyer, Muriel Muth, and Baby Muth.

HOLIDAY CONCERT ENJOYED.

Audience of 2,500 Demands Encore of "Holy Night."

Twenty-five hundred music lovers, amid a Christmas outpouring from churches, "trees of light," and secular concert rooms, filled Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon for the holiday carols of Franz Arens's seven soloists, chorus, and orchestra in the Peoples' Symphony series. The People's concert earned its name. Race, creed, color, or condition found no dividing line in any part of the house, while the packed tiers of boxes looked like a peace convention.

After Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture and Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto, in which the pianist, Pauline Mallet Prevost, was overweighted by the band, Mr. Arens's choir of thirty, with Katherine Kemp and Anna Ruane, won an ovation in the old chorale "Holy Night," given in English, with orchestra, harp, and organ. The number had to be repeated. Equally happy was Humperdinck's dream music from the German "Hansel and Gretel," with Mrs. Calloway John as the Sandman and Kate Lurch and Caryl Bensil as the babes in the enchanted wood.

In Alice Nielsen's place, May Peterson sang Mozart's air, "Il Re Pastore" and Delibes's bell song from "Lakmé." She encored the French pyrotechnics with Burleigh's negro melody of "Deep River," and finished by playing her own accompaniment to the old English "Lass with the Delicate Air." The matinée closed with an "Allegro Marziale" from Liszt's "Mazeppa."

TO UNVEIL MUSEUM CANVAS.

J. P. Morgan's Gift Shows Prehistoric Monsters.

The first great mural painting in the new Hall of the Age of Man, on the fourth floor of the American Museum of Natural History, will be unveiled tomorrow evening, when the hall will be opened with a reception to members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and affiliated national societies, who are to convene here this week. The painting, entitled "The Age of Reindeer and Mammoths," is by Charles R. Knight, and was the gift of J. P. Morgan. It is, as far as known, the largest mural painting in existence depicting prehistoric animals. It is fifty feet long and nine feet wide.

The principal mammoths of the painting are three-fifths life size as shown by the skeletons of the monsters exhibited in the hall.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today on the Touraine for Bordeaux are:

Lieutenant Raymond Baffrey, Georges Baffrey, Edwin A. Hough, H. R. Guthrie, H. B. Eastburn, George A. McNeill, E. H. Woods, Walter J. Simpson, Ralph McLane, Roger M. Goode, Miss E. L. Derby, Harry L. Tompkins, Dr. L. M. Daniel, Peter F. Kieland, Henri Quiby, Morton De Witt Bamberger, Isaac Gilbert, Mrs. J. C. Neeser, Robert W. Neeser, Paul Pouget, A. W. Johnson, D. McKee, Robert L. Morse, E. R. Greenfield, F. B. Taylor, Dr. William H. Cressy, Captain R. de Belleville.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from London via Halifax on the Cunarder Ascania were:

Mrs. Mary E. Bird, John B. Brown, Frederick R. McConnell, Miss Emily I. Connell, Mrs. Etta B. Manhard, Miss Eliza A. Pengelly, Sydney Pengelly, Carleton A. Potter, Miss Mathilda Weon, Mrs. E. Cameron, Miss J. Cameron, A. J. Knill.

N. Y. U. WILL TRAIN MEN FOR DIPLOMACY

New Course Needed by Candidates for the Consular Service.

DR. GRECRAFT IN CHARGE

International Law, Treaties, and How to Protect Citizens Abroad to be in the Curriculum.

New York University will inaugurate in February a course which will have as its aim to fit men for consular and diplomatic appointments. The course will be taught by Dr. Earl Willis Crecraft, an authority on international law and diplomacy.

The university's decision to enter the field of specialized diplomatic training was the result of numerous indications of its need by prospective candidates for consular and diplomatic appointments as well as students interested in Mexican affairs. The present plans call for a curriculum including international law, treaties, and the consular service, and the course will cover the following subjects: Recognition of Governments de facto and de jure and its effect upon foreigners; intervention of a nonpolitical character for protecting citizens from injuries received in foreign countries; presentation, prosecution, and settlement of international claims which are based on war, insurrection, mob violence, violation of treaties, and on a general denial of justice as measured by international practice; rights and duties of aliens, of naturalized citizens and persons about to be naturalized, and friendly and nonfriendly means of securing redress.

"Great Britain, Germany, and Italy," said Dr. Crecraft in discussing the new course, "undertake to use force if necessary in the settlement not only of claims arising from injuries to their citizens abroad but also in the collection from foreign countries of contract debts. It is doubted by some whether the provision on this point which was adopted by The Hague Conference of 1907 has to any extent helped to protect weaker countries from the use of force by large powers in the collection of such claims.

"The United States does not go as far as this in the protection of the property of its citizens. Its past policy has been to hold that its citizens have assumed the risks on entering into business contracts with foreign Governments and with their citizens, and that by so doing our own citizens have placed themselves on the same footing as native citizens of the foreign country. In the American republics the view is quite generally held that where citizens under the law of their own country are not permitted to sue their home Government without its consent, these citizens when entering foreign lands should not expect to receive armed protection from their Government in forcing their claims on the Governments of the countries which they have entered.

"The practice of the United States has been to arbitrate with other nations, usually through the appointment of mixed claims commissions. Such commissions have disposed of claims of foreigners against the United States as well as claims of Americans against foreign Governments. Arbitration proceedings have been used to advantage in numerous instances. A good beginning has been made at The Hague Court of Arbitration.

"Although the function of arbitration is judicial in character, and although the arbitrator's province is thus distinct from that of the diplomatist, it can hardly be said that diplomacy does not lie at the bottom of all settlement of international claims. Diplomacy brings the Governments together in their willingness to submit to arbitration. Diplomacy succeeds in the making of the necessary treaty constituting the law to be applied. Finally, diplomacy, in the event of failure of arbitration, must take up the burdens of adjustment along lines which are peaceable and friendly and not warlike."

RIFLE RANGE FOR WOMEN.

Miss Haughton to Teach Shooting Atop the Vanderbilt.

Miss June Haughton, a skilled marksman, proposes to organize a woman's rifle club as her share in the task of preparing the country for war. The club will have headquarters on the roof of the Hotel Vanderbilt, it was said yesterday. Rifle ranges will be constructed atop the Vanderbilt, and there the members will practice shooting rifle, pistol, or gun, and so disprove the theory that a woman cannot hit what she aims at.

"Women are far behind men in this respect, for no reason at all," said Miss Haughton. "I doubt if one woman out of one thousand knows how to handle a rifle or gun, yet our nurses going out to the seat of war now realize what a terrible handicap this is. It is knowledge that should be part of their training. I propose to organize at the women's range what may prove to be the foundation of a great woman's army. Who knows but that we may need such a thing in time? Certainly the great conflict abroad has proved that there is such a possibility. Women are in the munition shops, in the mines, in the field, and in various branches of manual and military service. Why not on the battlefield?"

JEWS' FREEDOM WITH PEACE

Max J. Kohler Makes Plea for Its Inclusion in Treaties.

A plea for inclusion of Jewish political and religious freedom in the treaties of peace at the end of the European war was made by Max J. Kohler, author of "Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States," in an address yesterday morning at Temple Israel in Brooklyn on "The Relation of American Jewry to World Jewry." In England, France, and Germany the political and religious rights of the Jews have been established for many years, said Mr. Kohler, who expressed the hope that similar good conditions might be brought about in Russia and Rumania at the end of the war.

Mr. Kohler reviewed the foreign policy of the United States from the time of Secretary of State Forsyth in 1840 to the State Department administration under John Hay in 1902, in connection with efforts to secure to the Jews these full rights throughout the world. He referred to President Wilson's hope for such an outcome of the problem.

"We recognize in Secretary Hay's note and elsewhere that our Government has the right to object, not merely on the score of humanity but because persecution in countries abroad enforces wholesale immigration to the United States," said Mr. Kohler. "And there may be too much of a good thing, even in immigration, when enforced and precipitated."

Schelling to Play for Polish Fund.

Ernest Schelling, pianist, gives his only early season recital at Carnegie Hall tomorrow afternoon for the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund. His complete program is as follows: Sonata op. 111, Beethoven; preludes and fugues, B minor, E flat minor, and D flat, from "The Well Tempered Clavichord," Bach; variations and fugue, A minor, Paderewski; "Passacaglia," (MSS., first time,) Emile Blanchet; three Spanish dances, "Danza Lenta," "Catalane," and "Valencienne," Granados; "Fatalism," E. Schelling; "Vers l'Azur," S. Stojowsky; four mazurkas, F sharp minor, G major, A minor, and C major, Chopin; "Chant Polonaise," or "Moja Pieszczotka," Chopin-Liszt, and scherzo, C sharp minor, Chopin.

TO CONSIDER CHURCH UNION

Methodists' Representatives Will Meet in Baltimore.

Representatives of three Methodist bodies will meet in Baltimore on Thursday to take up terms of consolidation. Yesterday in all Methodist churches of New York notice was given of special prayer services to be held next Sunday, the last day of the year, for wisdom in carrying out the details of union. The notice directed Methodists to think of and pray for the future and give no thought to 1844 and its troubles, in which year in this city Methodists North and South divided.

The plans agreed to by Methodists North, South, and Protestant are that there come to be only one body, but that it at once divide itself for purposes of administration into three great districts, one west of the Mississippi River and the other two respectively north and south of the Ohio River. There is to be one supreme body, but each district is to have some measure of autonomy. For the present book concerns and other financial matters are to be left subject to the success of organic union.

LUTHERAN UNITY GREATER.

Announcement Is Made of Growth of the Church.

In Lutheran churches of New York yesterday two announcements regarded by Lutherans as important were made. One related to greater Lutheran unity, and the issue for the first time of a common year book in which appear remarkable figures of Lutheran Church growth in America. It was announced in the book that by another year Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic Lutherans would probably unite in the common statement of work.

Figures show American Lutherans to number 2,438,000, an increase of 500,000 in the last ten years. The growth since the close of the civil war is fully 2,000,000. The other announcement related to observance of Reformation Year, which begins with 1917. It was said the Hippodrome had been rented for a public demonstration. Lutheran benevolences of all America now amount to $2,500,000 a year, a growth of $1,000,000 in ten years.

27,285 MORE EPISCOPALIANS

Growth of Church in 1916 Did Not Come Up to Expectations.

Episcopal Church membership growth for 1916, made public yesterday, was stated to dash the hopes for the present of Episcopal Church leaders that their communion might be made a common meeting ground of other religious bodies, Roman Catholic and Jew excepted, for a march toward church unity. The figures for the year show a growth of 27,285. This growth is said by Episcopal authorities not to be large enough to warrant a claim that their communion is a rallying unity centre.

The figures now indicate almost 1,100,000 Episcopalians, with New York the largest of dioceses, with a number slightly exceeding 100,000. Large cities in the East and foreign missionary districts showed largest growths. There is marked increase in number of lay readers—lawyers, bankers, editors, and others.

Minister Koo Not to Resign.

Published reports that V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, would soon give way to another appointee was denied yesterday by Patrick Gallagher, editor of The Far Eastern Bureau. The report arose following a physical breakdown of Minister Koo recently, but his health has been fully restored.

Frederic Newbold Lawrence.

Frederic Newbold Lawrence, twice President of the New York Stock Exchange and known for many years as a horseman, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. L. Keene, at 57 West Fifty-second Street, in his eighty-third year. He came here for the Winter a short time ago from his country home, Stone House, in Bayside, L. I. Mr. Lawrence was for many years a partner in the brokerage firm of Lawrence & Smith, and was first elected President of the Exchange in 1882. For many years he had driven fast trotting horses about New York, and was a member of the Road Drivers' Association of New York. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the Union and New York Athletic Clubs, and leaves three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELLA FELICIA ENDSLEY, 66 years old, died of pneumonia yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Mabel McKinley Baer, 159 Park Avenue, Mount Vernon. Miss Endsley was born in Somerfield, Penn., and was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Jackson Endsley, a Methodist minister, who performed the marriage ceremony of the President and Mrs. McKinley in Ohio.

HENRY F. FARNY, 71 years old, author and painter, died yesterday in Cincinnati in a hospital.

JAMES HEDLEY, editor of The Monetary Times from 1877 to 1906 and who was one of the pioneer telegraphers of Canada, died last night at his home in Toronto, Canada, in his seventy-sixth year.

HARRIS BROWN of 741 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, a retired clothing manufacturer, died on Friday in the German Hospital. He was born in Germany eighty-seven years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years.

Mrs. JANE ARCHBOLD HANLEY, wife of Thomas Hanley, died on Friday from heart trouble at her home, 849 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a member of St. Anthony's Church.

Mrs. MARY THERESA McCORMICK of 1,826 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, a former school teacher and widow of Martin B. McCormick, died in Bellevue Hospital from a complication of diseases. She was born in Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland, thirty-three years ago, and was educated in St. James Academy, Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Mrs. ANNA MARIA DOYLE DOHERTY, wife of Thomas A. Doherty of the Queens County Clerk's Office at Jamaica, L. I., is dead at her home, 1,229 Guion Avenue, Ozone Park.

EDWIN M. DANIEL, a lawyer and the oldest member of the New York Law Institute, died on Saturday at his home, 606 West Eighth Street, Plainfield, N. J. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y., eighty-seven years ago.

THOMAS GEORGE VINCENT, a retired business man, died on Friday at his home, Shore Road, Sheepshead Bay. He was born in Brooklyn seventy-four years ago, and was a drummer boy in the 139th New York Volunteers, Company E, and a member of James H. Perry Post, G. A. R.

RICHARD DE NYSE, a retired farmer and a lifelong resident of Gravesend, died on Saturday at his home, 149 Van Sicklen Street. He was the son of the late Richard and Mary Barker De Nyse, one of the oldest families in Brooklyn.

JOHN DARLING, a retired farmer, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY EMELINE SHUTTS, 71 years old, widow of Jacob C. Shutts of Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday at her home there, half an hour before her husband's funeral.

ELLIS MILLS, owner of department stores in Reading and Pottstown, Penn., died on Friday in his seventy-first year.

THOMAS H. SMITH, formerly for many years connected with the old Bank of the Republic, died on Friday at his home in Rahway, N. J.

WILLIAM SCHLEMMER, formerly President of the Hammacher-Schlemmer Hardware Company, died on Saturday at his home, 54 East Eighty-third Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

FREDERICK W. HALL, a photographer of 1,456 Broadway, died on Saturday at his home in Yonkers, in his fifty-first year.

FRANK M. MASON, a broker of Boston, died on Saturday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. FREDA VOLZ, wife of Charles Volz, an architect, died on Saturday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her fifty-seventh year.

ABRAHAM L. GRAES, a retired silk merchant, died on Friday at his home, 217 West 111th Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

PETER GALLIGAN, for forty years an agent for the Interborough and its predecessors, died on Saturday at his home, 128 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Mrs. SOPHIE HIRSH, widow of Philip Hirsch, died at her home in New Brunswick, N. J., in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MELVILLE, widow of John Melville, a brother of Rear Admiral Melville, died at her home, 612 West 178th Street, in her eighty-seventh year.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

RAISING RELIEF FUND BY CHAIN OF PLEDGES

Joint Distribution Committee Has Novel Plan to Get Millions for Jews.

CONTRIBUTORS ASK OTHERS

Vice Presidents from All Walks of Life Are Appointed to Help in the Work.

An endless chain of contributors who persuade others to contribute and to persuade still others, is one of the plans for raising money put in operation by the committee seeking to collect $10,000,000 before the end of 1917 for the relief of Jews suffering from the war, it was announced yesterday by Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Joint Distribution Committee, which represents those organizations chiefly interested in Jewish war relief work. The plan as outlined by Mr. Lucas is this:

One of the first steps was the appointment of 500 Vice Presidents from all walks of life. Each of these Vice Presidents promised to obtain weekly or monthly pledges from ten persons of his acquaintance who should be persuaded, if possible to obtain pledges from others and similarly urge them to seek pledges, and so on.

Considering the number of the Vice Presidents and the representative character of their group, the campaign committee hopes, through the endless chain begun with them, to reach practically every Jew in America who could possibly contribute to the fund. The efforts of each man who makes a pledge to obtain other pledges, it is thought, will reach in every direction and miss no person who might contribute.

Adoption of this plan, it was also pointed out, is evidence of the systematic method with which the campaign is being conducted. When those receiving contributions to the fund return to work tomorrow they expect to receive letters containing checks and pledges which have accumulated since Saturday.

DIES A VICTIM OF ANTHRAX.

Head of Brush Company May Have Caught Disease from a Bristle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—Elmer W. Griswold, President of the New Haven Brush Company and a former member of the Connecticut General Assembly, died in a hospital here today of anthrax after a brief illness.

He injured a finger while at work in his factory on Friday, and physicians believe that the disease, which rarely attacks human beings, was communicated to the wound from an infected bristle of a hair brush. Mr. Griswold was 55 years old, and is survived by his widow and three children.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HOSCH.—Dec. 21, 607 Av. C West, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hosch, a son.

LEVY.—Dec. 22, 485 East 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Levy, a son.

LEVY.—Dec. 18, 521 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Levy, a son.

POHL.—Dec. 18, German Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pohl, a son.

SPRINGER.—Dec. 22, 148 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Springer, a daughter.

Engaged.

GREENWALD—KATZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Katz announce the engagement of their daughter, Babette, to Mr. Jack Greenwald of Kingston, N. Y.

ALEXANDER—CANTOR.—Rose Cantor to Jesse Alexander.

BEACH—KIRMS.—Mabel Kirms to Frederick K. Beach.

BERWALD—PINSKER.—Pauline Pinsker to Emanuel Berwald.

COHN—JONES.—Isabel Jones to Adolph Cohn.

DAILY—GLOVER.—Anna Glover to Lieutenant John T. Daily.

DAVIS—ROCHELS.—Minnie Rochels to C. B. Davis.

DENEMARK—SCHWARTZ.—Bertha Schwartz to Samuel Denemark.

DUBLIRER—LEVY.—Clara Levy to Samuel Dublirer.

GESHLIDER—BAYLES.—May Bayles to Abraham Geshlider.

GOTTESMAN—TANNENBAUM.—Belle Tannenbaum to Henry C. Gottesman.

GLUCK—LEFKOWITZ.—Ethel Lefkowitz to T. Gluck.

HALL—TELZER.—Beatrice Telzer to Max Hall.

HERSCH—GORDON.—Leah Gordon to Henry Hersch.

KAUFMAN—MARK.—Anna Mark to Morris Kaufman.

KLEIN—CYPRESS.—Libbie Cypress to Harry J. Klein.

LEVY—JOSEPHS.—Gertrude Josephs to Charles S. Levy.

LIFSHITZ—WOLFF.—Helen Wolff to Abraham J. Lifshitz.

LURIE—SILBERKLEIT.—Elizabeth Silberkleit to Edwin S. Lurie.

MAYER—FALK.—Helen Falk to Isaac Mayer.

MENDEL—BOCK.—Sadie Bock to Sigmund Mendel.

MEYER—REINHOLD.—Marie Reinhold to Irving Meyer.

MICHEL—HARRIS.—Helen Harris to Albert Michel.

NEWMAN—COHN.—Elsie Cohn to Emil Newman.

ROTHSCHILD—BAUMEL.—Olga Baumel to Simon Rothschild.

SEIDENMAN—WIELAR.—Helen May Wielar to Louis Seidenman.

SHANK—FRIEDMAN.—Irola Friedman to Michael R. Shank.

SHONE—LEON.—Florence Leon to E. Daniel Shone.

STORIN—HEIDELBERGER.—Hattie Heidelberger to Harry Storin.

TANNENHOLZ—ROBBS.—Rose D. Robbs to Louis J. Tannenholz.

VAN SANTEN—DU BOFF.—Hilda Du Boff to Jack Van Santen.

WALLACH—STRASSER.—Jeanette Strasser to Samuel W. Wallach.

WEILL—FICHTENHOLTZ.—Sadie Fichtenholtz to Joseph Weill.

Married.

MERBLUM—JACOBSON.—Henrietta Erma Jacobson to Herman D. Merblum, at St. Louis, on Dec. 25.

JACOBS—JACOBS.—Dec. 19, Cora Jacobs to I. I. Jacobs.

LINKER—JARNORO.—Dec. 19, Bessie Jarnoro to Henry Linker.

SACKSMAN—FEDER.—Dec. 19, Mary Feder to Harry D. Sacksman.

STURTZ—UNSCHULD.—Dec. 17, Frieda Unschuld to Theodore I. Sturtz.

WOLF—NUDELMAN.—Dec. 20, Minnie Nudelman to James C. Wolf.

Brooklyn.

DAVIDSON—NUSSBAUM.—Dec. 24, Bertha Nussbaum to David Davidson.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—On Friday, Dec. 22, in his 82d year, Morris Abrahams, beloved husband of Minna and father of Mrs. Carrie Schlang, Mark L., Dr. Alex., and Sol. H. Abrahams. Funeral from his late residence, 68 East 86th St., Monday, Dec. 25, 1916, at half-past ten A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Cong. B'nai Jeshurum, Cong. Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, District Grand Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. B., Manhattan Lodge I. O. B. B., Mount Vernon Lodge No. 71, I. O. F. S. of I., Chevra Holche Zedek, Kurniker Benevolent Society, Deborah Verein No. 1 are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

ABRAHAMS.—Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun members and seatholders: With deep regret we announce the death of Mr. Morris Abrahams, one of our oldest members of the congregation. Funeral services at his late residence, 68 East 86th St., on Monday morning, Dec. 25, 1916, at 10:30.
HERMAN LEVY, President.

ACKER.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, Angeline R. Acker, widow of the late Peter B. Acker, at the residence of her daughter, 318 West 104th St., New York City. Funeral services at her late residence, Grove and Smith Sts., Peekskill, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal 11:55 A. M.

ALPUENTE.—Saturday, Dec. 23, J. H. Alpuente. Funeral private, Monday, at Union Hill, N. J., Crematory. Omit flowers.

ALVAREZ.—On Dec. 22, 1916, Josephine M., beloved wife of Dr. J. R. Alvarez. Funeral from Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

AYEN.—Dec. 23, 1916, William A., beloved husband of Minnie Ayen, (nee Hoepfner,) age 39 years. Funeral services Stephen Merritt, Harlem Chapel, 304-6 West 126th St., Tuesday afternoon, 1:30. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BALLING.—Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, Carl Balling, beloved son of Frank T. and Margaret Balling, (nee Günther,) brother of Frank and George Balling, in his 19th year. Funeral from his late residence, 302 East 151st St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 10:30 A. M.

Died.

BIRD.—On Dec. 23, 1916, Clinton W., aged 52, beloved husband of Lena and father of Wallis. Funeral services at his late residence, the Apthorp, 2,211 Broadway, New York City, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, at 11 A. M. Interment at Peekskill, N. Y., at convenience of the family.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 23, Louise Lovett, widow of Robert C. Brown, formerly of New York City. Funeral services at her late residence, Grand Av., Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 9:30 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Dec. 24, Isabelle Campbell. Services at the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 East 73d St., Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, Dec. 23, 1916, Joseph Campbell, aged 60 years. Services at Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Friends invited.

CONLON.—Dec. 23, Julia, beloved mother of James, Francis, Margaret, and Martha Conlon, at her residence, 165 East 66th St. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 8:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 67th St., at 9 o'clock. Interment at Saugerties, N. Y.

CONNOLLY.—On Dec. 23, Mrs. Eugene Connolly, mother of Mrs. Frederick W. Durland, Mrs. Francis J. Liebert, and daughter of the late Ferdinand and Ann O. Hagan, at her residence, 3,012 Bainbridge Av. Funeral private.

CORBETT.—Suddenly, Dec. 24, 1916, at her residence, 177 West 95th St., Josephine A., daughter of the late Otis G. and Josephine M. Corbett. Notice of funeral later.

COYLE.—On Dec. 23, Patrick, beloved husband of Sarah Coyle. Funeral from his late residence, 501 West 178th St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for repose of his soul.

CRAWFORD.—On Dec. 24, James Henry, son of James T. and Harriet P. Crawford. Funeral services on Tuesday, 26th inst., at Taylor's Funeral Parlors, 146 East 3d St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 11 A. M. Coaches will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:06, via New Haven R. R.

CROOKS.—On Friday, Dec. 23, Katharine Morgan Crooks, daughter of the late Dr. George R. Crooks of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. Funeral services at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 60th St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 11 A. M. Interment at Baltimore, Md. Kindly omit flowers.

DANIEL.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, at his residence, 606 West Eighth St., Plainfield, New Jersey, Edwin M. Daniel, in his eighty-seventh year. The funeral will be private.

DE BALAINE.—Edmée Genevieve Durup, beloved daughter of Mary Agnes and the late James E. Durup de Balaine and beloved sister of Charles, J. Maurice, and Gontran H. Durup de Balaine, on Dec. 24 at her home in Pasadena, Cal., at the age of 29.

DECKER.—Entered into rest Dec. 24, 1916, Heinrich Decker, age 79 years. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 112 Avenue A. Interment Wednesday, 10 A. M.

DELMAGE.—Charles, on Dec. 23, beloved husband of Margaret A., retired patrolman, Eightieth Precinct. Funeral from his late residence, 620 East 161st St., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 9:30 A. M. Mass of requiem Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, 159th St. and St. Ann's Av., 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

DE NYSE.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, Richard De Nyse, beloved husband of Maria Ryder. Funeral services from his late residence, 149 Van Sicklen St., Gravesend, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M.

DOAN.—At Orlando, Fla., on Dec. 23, 1916, William Alston Doan, formerly of East Orange, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the funeral parlors of W. N. Knapp & Sons, 555 Main St., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M. Jacksonville, (Fla.,) Illinois, and St. Louis papers please copy.

DONNELLY.—On Dec. 24, 1916, Maria T., widow of Michael. Funeral from her late residence, 453 East 180th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 27; thence to St. Joseph's Church, Bathgate Av. and 177th St.

FAIRBANKS.—Ella Adelaide, mother of Douglas and John. Funeral services Tuesday, 9 A. M., Hotel Seymour. Interment private. Denver papers please copy.

GALLON.—On Friday, Dec. 22, Thomas J. Gallon, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth Gallon, (nee Moriarty,) and father of Thomas J. Gallon, M. D., and James Gallon. Funeral from his late residence, 205 East 85th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Calvary.

GRAHAM.—On Dec. 23, 1916, Thomas Simpson Graham, beloved husband of Katherine L. Graham. Services at his late residence, 78 West 103d St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

HALL.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, Robert Morris Hall, son of the late Timothy and Mary Hall, in his 73d year. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

HEALY.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, Charles M., beloved husband of Margaret Healy (nee Myon) and brother of James, Edward, and Stephen. Funeral from his late residence, 320 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St.

INGERSOLL.—In his 22d year, Oliver Weekes, Jr., son of Oliver W. and Mabel Rodgers Ingersoll. Funeral services at his late residence, 876 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 9 A. M. Interment private.

JARVIS.—On Dec. 24, 1916, Fannie Converse, widow of Leveritt N. Jarvis. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 11:45 A. M. Interment private.

KLEMANN.—Anna M., (nee Schnugg,) after a brief illness, on Saturday, Dec. 23. Funeral from her late residence, 810 East 5th St., on Wednesday morning, 9:30. Services at St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, 125 East 2d St., Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KNOWLES.—On Dec. 23, 1916, James Knowles, aged 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 380 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, on the arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 2:41 P. M. for Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

LANNING.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, Mary R. Scudder, widow of John E. Lanning. Funeral from 50 Hudson St., Freehold, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 11 A. M. Interment Lawrenceville, N. J., at convenience of family.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, at his residence in New York City, Frederick Newbold Lawrence of Bayside, L. I. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

LOWNDES.—Suddenly, at Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, Pembroke K. Lowndes, son of the late James A. Lowndes and Mrs. Kate Lowndes and brother of Miss Katherine C. Lowndes. Interment in Washington, D. C.

LUSTIG.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 24, 1916, Max Lustig, aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,758 Park Av., Bridgeport, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

MANNING.—On Dec. 23, 1916, Susan Frizzell, widow of John Manning. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, at 10 A. M., from Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 14th St., New York City.

MILLS.—In Pottstown, Penn., on Friday, Dec. 22, 1916, Ellis Mills, in 71st year. Funeral service Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Pottstown, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 3:30 P. M. Friends are invited also, without further notice, to residence, High and Madison Sts., at 2 o'clock. Interment private, at Edgewood Cemetery, Pottstown.

MOONEY.—At his residence, 34 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Dec. 24, Patrick Joseph Mooney, beloved husband of Catharine M. Molloy. Requiem mass 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Brooklyn. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOSES.—On Dec. 23, after a short illness, Fannie, beloved wife of the late Max Moses. Funeral at convenience of family.

MUNTER.—Dora, suddenly, Dec. 24, beloved mother of Charles Munter. Funeral services from her late residence, 3,621 33d Av., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 P. M.

NASH.—On Dec. 23, 1916, Jennie Littell Nash, widow of the late James H. Nash and mother of Mrs. Mary Orndorff and Mrs. Gardiner Trowbridge. Funeral services at her late home, 32 Bayview Av., South Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

NAYLOR.—Ezra B., Jr., of 201 Tremont St., Peekskill, N. Y., suddenly, at his home early Sunday morning. Mr. Naylor was a member of Company E, Seventh Regiment, and had just returned from the Mexican border with his regiment. Funeral services 2 P. M. Tuesday, Dec. 26.

NELSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, Emeline A. Nelson. Funeral services at her late residence, 156 West 106th St., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 8 P. M.

PULLMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, John, beloved husband of Elizabeth A. Pullman, of 146 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

PULLMAN.—Pacific Lodge, No. 233, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, W. John Pullman, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, 1916, at 8:15 o'clock, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 7th Av. and St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Those coming from Manhattan or Bronx, take subway to Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, then 7th Av. electric surface to St. John's Place.
TROY ALEXANDER, Master.
EDWARD C. WHITE, Secretary.

REID.—At Hartsdale, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, Elizabeth Tingue, widow of William C. Reid and daughter of the late Simeon Tingue. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, John T. Reid, Hartsdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central at 2:45 P. M. Interment at Fort Plain, N. Y.

Died.

RIAL.—Cora F., beloved wife of Joseph G. Rial, died Dec. 23. Funeral Monday, Dec. 25, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 3,607 21st Av., Brooklyn. Interment Baltimore, Md.

SCHLEMMER.—William, suddenly, at his residence, 54 East 83d St., on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, in his 76th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SHEERIN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 24, Richard J. Sheerin of 560 West 184th St. Requiem mass at St. Elizabeth's Church, Broadway and 187th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M.

SIEGEL.—Sarah Lazarus, on Dec. 23, widow of Henry Siegel, beloved mother of Joseph H., Harold L., and E. Earle. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., 5 West 91st St. Salt Lake City papers please copy.

SPOTSWOOD.—Entered into rest Dec. 22 at New Castle, Del., Susan B. Spotswood, daughter of the Rev. John B. Spotswood and Sarah Peters Willing, his wife. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

STARK.—On Dec. 23, aged 79, Morris, husband of the late Jennie Stark and beloved father of James H., Viola S., Lewis, Carrie S. Loewenthal. Funeral from his late residence, 141 West 110th St., Monday, Dec. 25, at 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—At Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 24, Adelia G., wife of William M. Taylor, and daughter of the late Charles and Eliza Gilbert. Funeral services from her late home, 19 North Mountain Av., on Wednesday, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Bloomfield Cemetery.

TETLEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, at Springfield, Mass., Samuel W. Tetley, born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, beloved husband of Fannie Wade, in his 59th year. Funeral from 443 81st St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

TETLEY.—Justice Lodge, No. 753, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend a special communication at 443 81st St., Brooklyn, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Samuel W. Tetley, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH MELCER, Master.
FREDERICK N. WHITFORD, Secy.

VANDERHOOF.—Entered into life eternal, Dec. 14, 1916, Louise C. Vanderhoof. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VINCENT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1916, in the 68th year of his age, Edwin Vincent, son of the late Frank Vincent of Tarrytown, N. Y. Funeral and interment at New London, Conn.

WALLACE.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916, at her home, 163 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J., Isabella, widow of the late David L. Wallace. Funeral service at Grace Church, Orange, Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 2:30 P. M.

WALDRON.—On Friday, Dec. 22, Mary Wallis, daughter of the late Samuel Wallis and Martha Melcher Waldron of Boston, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. Burial at Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday morning.

WILLS.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 24, 1916, Gertrude Maria Wills, daughter of the late Gurdon and Julia Savage Robins, aged 91 years. Funeral at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 12 o'clock noon.

BLUM.—Sara, 80 West 90th St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, private.

BUCKLEY.—Julia, 1,158 1st Av., Dec. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARR.—Mary, 212 West 18th St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DELANEY.—Anna T. and Harold R., 275 West 150th St., Dec. 23.

DEVINS.—Catherine, 339 West 17th St., Dec. 23.

DUNPHY.—James, 3,924 Park Av., Bronx, Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FERRIS.—Mary, 312 Spring St., Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—John, 147 Charles St., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GORDON.—Peter F., Dec. 22. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

HAECK.—Catherine L., 19 East 198th St., Dec. 23, aged 56. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LARKIN.—Edna, 195 Prince St., Dec. 23, aged 18.

LEVY.—Abraham, 985 Aldus St., Bronx, Dec. 22, aged 54.

McCAFFREY.—Thomas F., 526 West 21st St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McDERMOTT.—Margaret, 204 West 87th St., Dec. 22, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MALONEY.—Eugenie, 435 East 142d St., Dec. 22.

MARTIN.—Thomas F., 330 West 141st St., Dec. 22, aged 42. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Margaret, 755 Dawson St., Dec. 22.

NORTON.—Elizabeth A., 1,023 2d Av., Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Catherine, 326 3d Av., Dec. 23. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—Mary, 3 Madison St., Dec. 23. Funeral notice later.

O'NEILL.—Michael, 412 West 46th St., Dec. 23. Funeral today.

RAMIREZ.—Juan C., Dec. 23, aged 23. Funeral 223 8th Av.

RYAN.—William, 304 West 121st St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCHLEYER.—William J., 532 2d Av., Dec. 23. Funeral notice later.

SCHNEIDER.—Anna, 608 East 17th St., Dec. 22, aged 69.

SHEEHAN.—Elizabeth, 442 East 56th St., Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SHIERS.—Bertha, 35 Mount Morris Park, Dec. 23, aged 87. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

STRAUSS.—Harry S., 60 St. Nicholas Av., Dec. 20.

TRACEY.—William T., 26 Jane St., Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CLARKIN.—Terance, 81 North Portland Av., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLIFFORD.—Annie, 454 Kosciusko St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COLLINS.—Mary, 322 Baltic St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HANDY.—Morton, 241 Clifton Place, Dec. 22.

HOFACKER.—Lillian, 1,048 Decatur St., Dec. 22, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MATHESON.—Donald W., 1,002 Bergen St., Dec. 22, aged 25.

MICHAELS.—Latilda, 869 3d St., Dec. 23. Funeral notice later.

MULLER.—Paul C., 1,755 75th St., Dec. 22, aged 73.

O'BRIEN.—George W., 1,008 Decatur St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Mary, 681 Bergen St., Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

QUIGLEY.—Charles P., 163 Clermont Av., Dec. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

RYAN.—Edward C., 417 54th St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STEENBERG.—Arthur L., 204 32d St., Dec. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Samuel, Dec. 22, aged 81. Funeral 313 Sumner Av.

TREINIS.—Rachel J., 190 Bay 28th St., Dec. 22.

WENTWORTH.—Kate C., 275 Westminster Road, Dec. 22.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BANNON.—James, 197 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Dec. 22.

BUCK.—Charles, 710 1st St., Hoboken, Dec. 21, aged 37.

BADEWITZ.—Louisa, 459 18th Av., Newark, Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

Died.

CARROLL.—Catherine E., 15 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Dec. 22, aged 5 months.

DEATS.—Anna B., 319 New St., Newark, Dec. 23.

DRANIKOWSKY.—Vincent, 96 Magnolia St., Newark, Dec. 22.

DURNING.—Thomas J., 230 Van Buren St., Newark, Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

EVANS.—Mary A., 1,213 Washington St., Hoboken, Dec. 22.

FRANKS.—Charles H., 147 Elm St., Newark, Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GRUBE.—George H., 193 Bowers St., Jersey City, Dec. 22, aged 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRABAU.—August, 390 South 19th St., Newark, Dec. 22, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—Sarah, 50 Olean Av., Jersey City, Dec. 22, aged 82.

LOWERY.—Francis, 538 Jackson Av., Jersey City, Dec. 22, aged 91.

MILLER.—Horace E., 15 East Kinney St., Newark, Dec. 22.

RULE.—Frances, 65 Waverly Av., Newark, Dec. 22. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

SPISAK.—Frank, 130 West St., Newark, Dec. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TEUFEL.—Maria, 759 South 17th St., Newark, Dec. 23, aged 62.

WITZEL.—Matilda S., 95 Sherman Av., Newark, Dec. 22, aged 72.

Long Island.

CAMPBELL.—Catherine, 176 8th Av., Astoria, Dec. 22, aged 73. Funeral today.

HALLORAN.—Ellen, Richmond Hill, Dec. 22, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow.

McTURK.—Thomas, Springfield, Dec. 21, aged 83.

PETERSON.—Rachel A., Corona, Dec. 22.

In Memoriam

FRICKE.—Henry C., in loving memory of, who departed this life Christmas morn, 1913.

"We shall meet but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair.
We shall linger to caress him,
While we breathe our Evening Prayer."

LENIHAN.—In loving memory of Annie Lenihan, who departed this life Dec. 25, 1914. Her husband and sister.

BRASSELL.—Mary, mass St. Thomas's Church, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.

GAYNOR.—Thomas F., in memory of; died Dec. 25, 1915.

GOLDBERG.—Helena, in memory of; died Dec. 26, 1914.

KEOUGH.—Thomas F., in memory of; died Dec. 25, 1910.

KOSTER.—Emma, in memory of; died Dec. 27, 1915.

LESTER.—Jennie, in memory of; died Dec. 26, 1915.

McDONALD.—Frances, mass St. Raphael's Church tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

McKENZIE.—Anna, in memory of; died Dec. 25, 1915.

McNEELEY.—Peter F., in memory of; died Dec. 26, 1912.

MAHON.—Stephen W., in memory of; died Dec. 23, 1911.

MANGIN.—Josephine, in memory of; died Dec. 25, 1915.

PINDAR.—Mary, in memory of; died Dec. 25, 1908.

REILLY.—James T., mass Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 9 A. M.

SCHRIER.—Herman, in memory of; died Dec. 26, 1913.

SEERY.—Eugenie, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SIMON.—Mary, in memory of; died Dec. 28, 1910.

SMITH.—Anna C., mass Ascension Church tomorrow, 8 A. M.

WARD.—James, in memory of; died Dec. 26, 1915.

WARD.—Matthew, mass St. Thomas the Apostle Church tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WILLS.—Anthony, in memory of; died Dec. 23, 1914.

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The Lord & Taylor Book Shop expected a large business in December. It was much greater than we planned for, but we hope our customers were well served. The important thing now is to keep these valued friends. We will avail ourselves of criticisms or suggestions.
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Chemistry	39

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board last year to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board this year in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition	60
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Elementary German	63
Advanced German	60
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*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In last week's stock market peace was pictured as a thing to be dreaded, but war as a thing to be dreaded still more. Prices were very weak on the thought that the end of the war, and the end of war profits, was near. Prices became demoralized on the fear that the war, instead of being about to end, was on the verge of dragging this country into the struggle. That would be something really to be dreaded unless it was a necessary means of bringing the war in Europe to a just end, and then it would be a stern duty hard to do but necessary.

Our own entry into the war is surely not in immediate prospect. The fear that it was, which threw the market already weak into a violent turmoil of liquidation, was caused by the statement issued by the Secretary of State in explanation of the President's note to the belligerents. The country, he said, was being brought nearer to the verge of being drawn into the war. That produced a near approach to panic among speculators. They sold as fast as the machinery of the market could absorb their sales and almost without regard to prices. The very next morning they found that explanation explained away, and with equal violence of movement they bought stocks back, the shorts covering and the sold-out longs buying back to the extent to which they could. In their buying back, when relieved of the fear of war, they came near to forgetting their previous concern over the possible coming of peace, and stocks were bid up more than they had gone down on Mr. Lansing's war statement.

It was a highly confused market and one which from moment to moment was governed not always logically by varying and even contrary influences. If peace was a bad thing for the market, it was not logical to look upon war as also a bad thing, but speculators did so. In that they contributed little or nothing to any fair determination of values, but at least they did contribute, mostly involuntarily, to the establishment of a sounder market position. It is fair to assume that there are today fewer stocks carried on margin than were being caried a week or a fortnight or a month ago. Investors have increased and speculators have diminished in the total of their commitments, if not in their number. That is a change for the better, an approach to the ideal state when all stocks are owned outright by those who own them for what they are or what they may think them to be worth.

On the fear of war, traders sold impulsively, instinctively translating the normal, natural human fear of war into market terms. They did not stop to argue, as on slightly different ground they had been arguing for two years, that war would be a good thing because it would mean no end of war orders and a further stimulation of an already very active industrial situation. No doubt all that would follow our own entry into the war, just as it did follow the entry of European countries into war, but for the time being and contrary to the logic of their own course throughout two years of war in Europe, traders sold stocks at the thought that another nation, this time our own, might be dragged into the maelstrom.

That fear for the time being at least has been set aside. There remains to be examined more closely the influence which traders have attributed to the possible return of peace before more of the world becomes involved in the war. To picture peace as something permanently bad for the business of the United States or bad for it for any great length of time is to fall victim to the distortion of values caused by the war and to choose the ephemeral in preference to the lasting. Whatever temporary dislocations might be caused by the change from a war condition to which the world has perforce been committed for well over two years to a condition of peace, there is not the slightest doubt that peace would be a good thing and not a bad thing for the business of this country. Besides the industries which have prospered on account of the war, there are many which have prospered despite the war, and some others which actually have suffered on account of the war. More and more would come to suffer were the war to last too long, until finally the loss would begin to exceed the profit. Not so with any growth in trade in time of peace. That is normal; war trade is abnormal, and in the end if kept up is sure to be costly to neutral and belligerent alike.

Looking at the matter broadly the market would have more reason for going up on peace, after the first shock of the change had passed, than it had for going up on war after the shock of that had been met and passed. The market, also it must be remembered, had no chance to discount the coming of war; few believed that it would come until it was actually upon the world. Not so with peace. That will be, is being, looked forward to. It has already had effect upon the markets where speculation upon war conditions had been rife. It is not much to be doubted that by the time peace really comes it will have been discounted, and the way paved for a market movement based upon the return of peace, upon the opportunities opened before a world relieved of the fear of an early return of war, for it is inconceivable that this war should come to an end until the way is paved for some assurance that the world will not soon again be robbed of its peace by an aggressive nation strong in its arms and careless of any right that is not synonymous with might.

The thought of peace will not be again taken from the world until it has become an accomplished fact. Even should our own nation be dragged into the struggle, as it might be by a refusal of Germany to forego its appeal to brute strength against all international right, that would only be a means of bringing nearer the end of a struggle which must not, which indeed cannot, end until it ends in a just peace. How will this be applied to the market? It is not likely that war stocks as such will longer be held in much favor. Indeed, many of those whose highest prices were attained purely on theories regarding war profits have long since fell from their best estate. They had receded even before the market as a whole fell victim to the fears which the talk of peace engendered in the minds of those who had been speculating on a prosperity which they erroneously attributed in too large degree to the enforced buying of belligerent Europe. For every war stock there are many peace stocks, and for every profit made through war there will be many profits to be made in peace. Not so rapidly, not so spectacularly, but more solidly and in more lasting manner. Peace will be welcomed for itself; it may also be welcomed for the material good which it will bring. The halo market which gamblers had placed upon war profits was a deception. It has been dissolved none too soon, and it is to be hoped that it will not again be placed there to lead speculators into dangerous ways and to stand in the way of a true appreciation of the material as well as of the moral advantages which will flow from peace when that is restored to the world.

NOTE BEWILDERED MARKET.

American Issues the Greatest Sufferers in London Trading.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—With the exception of the securities directly concerned, the markets were not greatly influenced by the striking incidents of the week. The Premier's statement in Parliament on Tuesday outlining the Government's proposal for more energetic prosecution of the war, including the complete organization of the nation, with Neville Chamberlain as Director General, was well received, but it is still early to conjecture what will be the effect on nonessential industries which may be closed down.

President Wilson's peace note was unexpected and created some bewilderment, but on this side only American railroad shares, Steel common, Otis Steel, and Canadian munition issues broke badly. The movements were largely reflections of the losses on your side. British armament and explosives shares were reactionary, but not definitely flat.

The 4½ per cent. war loan was favorably influenced by the introduction in Parliament of a new war loan bill. It is now confidently expected that January or February will bring the issue of the new loan.

A new list of securities which will be subject to the penal tax of 10 per cent. has been announced by the Mobilization Committee. It includes Canadian Pacific common and preferred shares and 4 per cent. debenture stock.

The demand for money was active, owing to Christmas and other seasonal requirements, but supplies were substantial, and the market was very easy on the eve of the holidays. There has been no new development in the discount position. The business in mercantile bills has been small, but there has been strong inquiry for January Treasury bills at 5¼ per cent.

BOURSE REMAINS CALM.

President's Note Has Little Effect on French Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Bourse received President Wilson's note more sympathetically than the Berlin proposals, but the note had little effect on the market. The closing was calm after an inactive week. Coppers fell several points.

There was some speculative bearing of war stocks, which are always sensitive to peace rumors, well founded or otherwise. French rails were firmer, due to satisfaction over the appointment of a practical transport controller.

There will be further public and private lighting restrictions next week, due to the coal crisis. The War Minister has sanctioned the return from the front of a large number of miners to meet the situation. They will be aided by 6,000 prisoners of war. The recent appointment of practical men to fill technical Government posts is well received. The Chamber voted last week practically the whole of the increased taxation for 1917, which was foreshadowed, deleting the dog tax, further increasing the income tax and raising the war profits tax to 60 per cent. The moratorium has again been extended for three months. The Bourse will be closed on Christmas and New Year's Day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 18	4½	3⅝	4	4½
Dec. 19	4½	4	4	4½
Dec. 20	4½	4	4	4
Dec. 21	5	4	4	4
Dec. 22	4	2½	3	4
Dec. 23	4	4	4	4
Week's range—				
High			5	4½
Low			2½	4
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2
Low			1¾	2
Year's range to date—				
High			15	8½
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 18	4¼@4½	4 @4½	4 @4½
Dec. 19	4¼@4⅝	4¼@4½	4 @4½
Dec. 20	4¼@4⅝	4¼@4½	4 @4½
Dec. 21	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Dec. 22	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Dec. 23	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Week's range—			
High	4⅝	4½	4½
Low	4¼	4	4
Same week last year—			
High	2⅝	2⅝	3
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4⅝	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2⅜	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 18	Par	†10c	†10c@15c	*10c
Dec. 19	Par	†10c	†10c@par	*10c
Dec. 20	Par	†20c	†10c@par	*10c
Dec. 21	Par	†15c	†10c@par	*10c
Dec. 22	Par	†15c	†10c&par	*10c
Dec. 23	Par	†15c	†10c@par	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Dec. 18	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 19	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 20	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 21	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 22	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 23	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Dec. 18	55⅝	95¼	60f 35c
Dec. 19	55½	95⅛	60f 35c
Dec. 20	55½	95½	60f 35c
Dec. 21	55⅝	95½	60f 35c
Dec. 22	55⅝	96¼	60f 35c
Dec. 23	55¼	96⅛	60f 35c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 18	36⅛d	76⅝c
Dec. 19	36⅛d	76⅝c
Dec. 20	36⅛d	76⅝c
Dec. 21	36⅛d	76⅝c
Dec. 22	36⅛d	76⅝c
Dec. 23	36⅛d	[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 23, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$22,479,000		$1,137,427,500	
Same period last year	23,674,500		928,755,700	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.61	88.42	89.18	86.19
Same period a year ago	86.52	86.37	87.62	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	85	85	85	2
Alaska Gold M. conv. 6s, Series A	86	84½	85	22
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series B	85½	85	85	7
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103	102	102	135
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	103	103	15
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	10
Am. Ice Securities 6s	97½	96½	97	45
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	109	105⅝	106⅝	515
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¼	91	91	77
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	98⅝	98	98½	4
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98½	98½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	86½	85½	86½	85
Ann Arbor 4s	74½	73	74½	22
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93¼	93⅝	48
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	195
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta	85⅜	84⅛	85⅜	27
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	104⅝	103	103	100
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Atl. & Char. A. L. 5s, Series B	102⅛	101⅛	102	19
Atl. C. L. 1st 4s	94¼	93⅞	94	47½
Atl. C. L. unif 4½s	94	93⅞	93⅞	44
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	7
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	77
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92	91½	91½	38
Balt. & Ohio con. 4½s	95⅝	95	95¼	260
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	101	100¼	100¼	66
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87½	86½	87	86
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	25
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	32
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	20
Braden Copper 6s	98½	98	98	43
Brook. R. T. 5s, '18	100½	100⅛	100¼	200
Brook. R. T. gold 5s	101⅛	101	101⅛	4
Brook. U. El. 5s	101	101	101	2
Brook. Un. Gas 5s	107	107	107	1
Bush Term. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	88½	88½	88½	11
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	32
Can. So. cons. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	4
Central Leather 5s	102	101½	101⅝	49
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118	117½	118	11
C. of N. J. g. 5s, reg	117½	117¼	117½	9
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	91¼	90⅝	91¼	79
Ches. & O. con. 5s	105⅝	105½	105½	3
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	95	93	94¼	677½
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85½	85	85	32
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93	92¼	93	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	54	53⅝	54	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	46
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98½	98	98¼	491
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	96½	96½	96½	6
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	86	86	86	10
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s, trust receipts	32½	32½	32½	22
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73½	72⅝	72⅝	44
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	93½	92⅞	93½	17
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	18
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92	92	92	15
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102⅝	101	102¼	41
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	105	104¼	104⅝	16½
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95½	95¼	95¼	6
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	100¼	99⅞	100	124½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	92¼	92	92¼	9
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Valley 6s	107	107	107	3
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	95¼	95	95¼	17
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, reg	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	83	83	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	4
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	86½	86	86½	28
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	75½	74	74	104
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rects., stamped	76	73½	74	152
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rcts., doub. sta.	72⅜	72½	72⅜	103
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, Series O	99½	99¼	99½	6
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	77	74½	74½	362
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	2
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101	101	101	1
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	56
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	76⅜	76½	76⅜	4
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	107	107	107	1
Chile Copper 7s	136½	128⅜	131⅝	948½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	79⅜	78⅜	79	16
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	81½	81½	81½	5
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
Clev., Short L. 4½s	101	101	101	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	95½	95½	95½	9
Col. Industrial 5s	77	77	77	1
Col. Midland 4s	19⅜	17½	17½	7
Col. Midland 4s, tr. r.	17	17	17	3
Col. & So. 1st 4s	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝	28
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85	84⅝	84⅞	39
Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s	87¼	87	87	13
Con. Gas, Balt. Co., 5s	106½	105⅛	105⅛	30
Con. Coal, Md., ref. 5s	105	105	105	10
Con. Gas conv. 6s	124¼	121¼	122	33
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s, sta	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3
Corn Pr. Ref. 5s, '34	98	97⅞	97⅞	6
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅜	100	100	46
DEL. & H. l. eq. 4½s	100½	100½	100½	1
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	105¼	104½	104½	28
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	8
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	86½	86	86	17½
D. & R. G. con. 4s	80⅞	80⅜	80⅝	11
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	87
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	104½	104¼	104½	7
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	4
Det. & Mack 1st 4s	82	82	82	1
Det. United 4½s	84	81⅞	84	47
Dist. Securities 5s	71	68⅝	68⅞	92
Du Pont Powder 4½s	102¼	102	102¼	15
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	93½	93½	93½	1
E. T., VA. & GA. c. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	3
Erie consol. 7s	108½	108¼	108½	10
Erie funded 7s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	4
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	68⅛	67½	68	36
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	69⅛	68	68	58
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	85¼	83⅜	84	29
Erie consol. 4s	85½	85¼	85½	51
Erie gen. 4s	73⅞	72	72	47
Evans & T. H. con. 6s	100	100	100	1
FLA. C. & P. con. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	105	105	105	18
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	106	105	105	9
Gen. Elec. 3½s	79½	79	79	5
Georgia Midland 3s	60½	60⅛	60½	1
Granby conv. 6s, Ser. A	108	105	108	31
G. C. cv. 6s, Ser. A, sta	107	103½	107	44
Great Falls P. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	21
Green Bay deb. B	15¼	13½	15¼	16
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	100½	100¼	100½	14
HARLEM PORT. 4s	91	91	91	8
Havana Electric 5s	94	94	94	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	91	91	91	5
H. & Tex. Cent. gen. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	69¼	69	69¼	49
Hud. & Man. adj. 5	25⅜	25½	25½	24
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	91⅜	91⅝	91⅝	13
Ill. Central 4s, '53	87	86¼	86¼	55
Ill. Central 4s, '52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	15
Ill. Central, St. L. Div., 3½s	83	82	83	8
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101⅜	101	101	25
Illinois Steel 4½s	92½	92	92	180
Indiana Steel 5s	103⅜	102¼	103	51
Ind. Nat. Gas 5s	91	91	91	10
Interboro R. T. 5s	98½	98⅛	98⅜	323
Inter-Met. 4½s	72⅜	71½	71⅝	107
Int. Agr. col. 'r. 5s	75½	74	74	20
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	95⅛	93½	93⅜	313
Int. Paper 6s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99½	99⅛	99½	83
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57	56	57	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	91	90⅞	91	2
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	77¼	77⅛	77¼	12
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	70	70	70	1
Kan. City So. 3s	69½	69½	69¼	12
Kansas City So. 5s	90½	89⅝	90	20
Kan. City Term. 4s	88¼	87⅞	88¼	12
Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	59	59	59	10
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	104	101	101	56
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	100	95	97½	809
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102	101⅞	102	9
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	98½	98⅜	98½	6
Lake Shore 3½s	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅜	95	95⅜	29
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95½	95	95⅛	42
L. V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101⅛	101	101	4
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	5
Lex. & East. 5s	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	25
Liggett & Myers 7s	127½	127	127	13
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101	101	22
Long Island ref. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	10
Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	14
Lorillard 5s	101⅜	101	101	8
Louis., C. & L. 4½s	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	6
Louis. & N. gold 5s	110½	110½	110½	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	97	95⅞	97	38
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	5
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	2
L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	5
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	1
MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	93¼	92½	93¼	49
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	111	111	111	2
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. C.	108	107⅞	107⅞	10
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	93⅛	92½	93⅛	35
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	107	107	107	3
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
M. & St. L. 1st & r. 4s	60	58½	58½	30
M. & St. L. con. 5s	90	90	90	2
Miss. Central 5s	95	95	95	1
M., S. S. M. & A. 4s	98½	98½	98½	10
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	94¼	94⅛	94¼	87
M., K. & O. 5s	85½	85	85	2
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	78	77½	77½	9
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	78	76¼	76¼	12
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	54¼	53½	54½	19
M., K. & T. 1st ref. 4s	68½	68⅛	68½	10
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	45	45	45	2
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, t. r.	40	40	40	6
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	45	45	45	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, col. t. r. tr., stamped	98½	98½	98½	12
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, guar. t. r. tr., sta.	95	95	95	4
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r., sta.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	5
M. P. cv. 5s t. r.	60	60	60	1
M. P. cv. 5s, t. r., sta	61	60½	61	25
M. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	68	67¼	67⅞	408
M. Pac. 5s, '23, w. i.	98⅛	98¼	98½	53
Mont. Power 5s	100	99½	99⅞	49
Montreal T. 1st 5s	96⅜	95	96¼	51
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	24
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	2
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	100½	100½	100½	20
Nat. Tube 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	6
N. Y. T. & M. 6s	99¼	99	99½	81
N. Y. T. & M. inc. 5s	50	50	50	4
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	105	105	105	15
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	112	111⅝	112	[illegible]
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92½	92¼	92½	30
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	85⅜	84⅞	85	46
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	96½	96	96½	92
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	86	85¼	86	18
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	78¼	77½	78¼	10
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	1
N. Y. C., St. L. 1st 4s	94	94	94	1
N. Y. Conn. R. R. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	12
N. Y. Dock 4s	76	75	75	12
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104⅜	104½	104½	21
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85⅛	84½	84½	28
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	111½	110⅜	110⅜	83
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	80	80	80	8
N. Y. Rwys. ref. 4s	73⅝	73⅜	73½	15
N. Y. Rwys. adj. 5s	49½	47	48	196
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99¼	99	99	105
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75⅛	74⅞	75	10
Norf. & W. con. 4s	95	95	95	25½
Norf. & W. con. 4s, reg	94½	94½	94½	2
N. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	136½	136½	136½	3
N. & W., Poc., C. & C. 4s	91	91	91	5
Northern Pacific 4s	94¼	94	94⅛	112
Northern Pacific 3s	67⅛	66⅜	67⅛	33
ONTARIO POW. s. f. 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2
Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	93	93	93	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93½	93	93	48
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	107	107	107	2
Ore., Wash., ref. 4s	86	85½	86	16
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	92⅝	92½	92½	28
Pac. T. & T. 5s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	32
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
Paducah & Ill. s. f. 4½s	100	100	100	19
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¼	99¼	99¼	8
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅜	99½	99⅜	31
Penn. g 4½s, tem. cfs.	102⅝	102½	102½	124
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	1
Penn. Co. gtd. g. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Penn. consol. 4½s	106½	106¼	106⅜	67
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	77½	73½	77½	6
Phila., B. & W. 4s	99½	99½	99½	1
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	102½	102⅜	102½	23
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	102	102	102	1
Poca. C. C. lf. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
Public Service 5s	92⅞	92	92⅞	26
RY. ST. S. LA. T. 5s	101	101	101	8
Ry. Stl. Spr., Int.-O. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	3
Reading gen. 4s	95½	95⅛	95¼	29
Rdg., J. C. col. 4s	96½	96¼	96½	10
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100	99⅞	99⅞	64
Rich. & D. deb. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Roch. & P. 1st 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Rock Isl., A. & L. 4½s	72	72	72	5
ST. JO. & G. IS. 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	3
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102⅛	101½	101½	80
St. L., I. M. & S. un. 4s	84⅛	82⅞	84⅛	18
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	80½	80	80½	8
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t r. trip, stp.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	3
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, tr. r., stp.	76	76	76	5
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 4s, Ser A	70¼	69½	70	432
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Ser. B, w. i.	87	85⅜	86¼	155½
St. L. & S. F. ad. 6s	80	75	78	256
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	56⅜	54	55	209
St. L. & S. W. 2d inc. 4s	64	64	64	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	98	98	98	11
St. Louis Transit 5s	53½	53½	53½	3
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	120½	120¼	120¼	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	98	98	98	1
St. P., M. & M., Mon. Cent. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
St. P., K. C., St. L. 3½s	73	73	73	5
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	68¼	68¼	68¼	5
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	81½	81	81	3
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	67	66½	66½	37
South. Bell Tel. 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	18½
So. C. & Ga. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	7
So. Pac. conv. 4s	87¼	86½	86⅝	159
So. Pac. conv. 5s	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞	160½
So. Pac. col. 4s	85½	85	85¼	26
So. P., S. F. Term. 4s	86	85½	85½	35
So. Pac. ref. 4s	92⅜	92½	92⅜	121
So. Ry. 1st 5s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	148
So. Ry. gen. 4s	75½	74⅜	75¼	357
Stand. G. E. cv. 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	16
Standard Milling 5s	99¼	99	99¼	6
T. OF ST. L. con. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	6
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	85	85	85	5
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106	105¼	106	14
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	100¼	100⅛	100¼	11
Third Av. ref. 4s	81	80½	81	25
Third Av. adj. 5s	75	75	75	7
Tol. & O. C. g. 5s	85½	85⅛	85⅛	20
Tol., St. L. & N. 4s	60⅜	60	60	3
T. & W. V. 4½s, S. A.	100	100	100	5
Tri City 5s	101	100⅝	101	6
ULSTER & D. 5s	100¼	100½	100½	5
Union Pac. 1st 4s	98¼	97⅞	98	158½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	91⅜	90⅞	90⅞	91
Union Pacific cv. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
United Fuel Gas 6s	101¼	101	101	22
U. Rep. I. Pitts. 5s	75½	75½	75½	9
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	39⅞	38	38	115
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	68⅜	67	68½	27
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜	26
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	109	107	107	87
U. S. Steel 5s	106	105½	105½	240
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Utah Pow. & Lt. 5s	96	95½	96	6
VA-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	5
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	54
Va. Ry. & Pow. 5s	90	90	90	4
WABASH 1st 5s	106	105½	106	21
Wabash 2d 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	7
Wab., Tol. & Chi. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Wab., Omaha Div. 3½s	76	73½	73½	9
Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcs.	2	2	2	..
Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr., full paid.	38	35½	36	[illegible]
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. rcs. for Cen. Tr., f. p.	36	36	36	10
Wash. Central 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
West. Electric 5s	102	102	102	3
Westchester Lts. 5s	105	105	105	1
Western Maryland 4s	73	73	73	13
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	105	104⅞	104⅞	5
W. N. Y. & P. gn. 4s	86	86	86	4
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	101½	101⅜	101½	8
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	96⅜	95⅞	96⅛	36
West Shore 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	7
W. & L. E. con. 4s	78½	78¼	78¼	13
Wis. Central 4s	87	86½	86⅞	18
Total sales				$15,717,500
Government Bonds				
U. S. 3s, coupon	101¼	100⅞	101¼	1
U. S. 2s, reg	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Am. For. Sec. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	289
Anglo-French 5s	93½	93	93⅜	2,842¼
Argentine 5s	91½	91¼	91¼	4
City of Paris 6s	97	95	96½	296½
Chinese Ry. 5s	72¼	71	71	25
City of Tokio 5s	78	78	78	10½
Dom. of C. 5s, 1921	100	99⅜	100	46
Dom. of C. 5s, 1926	99½	99¼	99½	286
Dom. of C. 5s, 1931	100	99½	99⅞	124
Japanese 4½s	88½	88½	88⅛	10½
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	88⅝	88	88	13½
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., Ger. stamped	80	79	79½	124
Rep. of C. 5s, 1904	98½	98¼	98½	3
Rep. of C. 5s, 1914	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	3
U. K. of Gt. Britain & I. 5s	98½	98	98	644
U. K. of Gt. Britain & I. 5½s, 1919	98¼	97⅞	98	840
U. K. of Gt. Britain & I. 5½s, 1921	98	97	97⅞	1124
Total sales				$6,595,500
New York City Bonds				
4s, 1956, reg.	101	100⅝	100⅝	16
4s, 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	12
4s, 1958	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	6½
4s, 1959	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
4½s, 1960	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜	42
4½s, 1966	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	15
4½s, 1964	105	105	105	5
4½s, 1963	109¼	109	109	7
4½s, 1965	109½	109¼	109¼	16
4½s, Nov., 1957	109⅛	109	109	6
4½s, May, 1957	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	16
Total sales				$125,500
State Bonds				
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	106	105⅝	105⅝	2
N. Y. Canal 4½s	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	57½	54⅜	54⅜	38
Total sales				$41,000
Grand total				$22,479,500

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

ASK WILLIAM ST. RELIEF.

Merchants' Association Wants Subway Litter Along Route Removed.

Acting upon complaints received from some of its members, the Merchants' Association has called the attention of Borough President Marks to conditions along the route of the William Street subway. In a letter sent to him last Wednesday the association complained that "part of the roadway and nearly all of the cross-streets" of the district affected were "occupied by large quantities of materials of different kinds, evidently incident to the construction of conduits, water service, and other underground structures in connection with the building of the subways."

"We suggest, as a reasonable restriction," the letter continued, "that no material be permitted to be placed upon the streets except as actually required for the work of construction. The present practice is to make the streets a storage yard for material which will not be removed therefrom for a considerable time."

The Borough President was requested to examine conditions for himself.

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* 435,000	City of St. Paul, Minn.	4¼	1951	3.80
* 85,000	City of Cincinnati, Ohio	4¼	1936	3.80
75,000	City of Portland, Ore.	4	1935-46	4.00
115,000	City of Ventnor City, N. J.	5	1931-41	4.20
50,000	City of Fort Worth, Texas	5	Various	4.25

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ASSAIL NEW JERSEY IN PORT RATE FIGHT

Real Estate Interests Say New York, Having Improved Harbor, Should Reap Benefits.

FEDERAL AID IS LACKING

Equity Decrees Jersey Should Get No Advantage in Freight Charges, Commission Is Told.

In asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to give the New Jersey side of the Port of New York the advantage of a freight rate lower than that of the New York side by 3 cents on 100 pounds New Jersey interests are seeking an unfair share of the commerce brought to this port through the great expenditures on the harbor and on canals by New York City and State, according to the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which has submitted a brief to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In spite of the great revenue derived by the United States Government from the commerce of New York, the Federal Government has stinted the harbor so that necessary improvements have been borne almost entirely by the city and State, without aid from the nation or from the State of New Jersey, according to the brief. It continues:

"New Jersey participated in the benefit derived, with but a fraction of the expense. New York taxpayers have often under great difficulty contributed their share toward improving port conditions. On the other hand, New Jersey has done little toward paying the expenses and less toward co-ordinating her port facilities, for her waterfront is under control of separate municipalities, with no supervision whatever over the layout of piers and other structures with relation to each other or to the general commerce of the district and port.

"With little endeavor to improve their own commercial facilities, your petitioners enjoyed the fruits of labor of the New York taxpayers, and, having shared the advantages, equity would decree that at this time they were in no position to repudiate the moral obligation they are under to those who have sacrificed much to improve their port and harbor conditions."

INSISTS CARS ARE DEFECTIVE

Third Avenue Motorman Paroled on Homicide Charge Accuses Company.

Allegations that many of the cars operated by the Third Avenue Railway Company are defective were made to Coroner Timothy Healy yesterday by Alexander Klein, 24 years old, a motorman, of 58 East 103d Street, who was paroled on a charge of homicide until tomorrow, when he will have to furnish $1,800 bail. Klein's car ran down and killed a man Saturday night at Bayard Street and the Bowery.

Klein told the Coroner that his car had defective brakes and that an inspector of the company had admitted this to him. Denial of Klein's charges was made by James W. Dillon, representing the company.

"Surface cars are killing too many people of late," said the Coroner. "Incompetent men are being employed to operate the cars."

MOTOR PLOWS FOR FRANCE.

Deputies Pass a Bill Providing for the Purchase of 1,000.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—In the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the cultivation of unutilized land, M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, announced that France now has a national merchant fleet which she had created in accord with Great Britain.

The only condition made by Great Britain, he said, was that there should be joint consideration of the situation once a month, so as to judge what restrictions were necessary.

Regarding the land problem, M. Clementel said that if the soil were allowed to lie fallow it might be necessary next year to restrict the consumption of wheat. He purposed organizing a system of cultivation with motor machinery and between now and March hoped to have over 1,000 machines in operation. A bill providing for this was passed unanimously.

Australia's Loan Pays 4 1-2 P. C.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The interest rate on the new Australian war loan of £18,000,000 will be 4½ per cent., Reuter's Melbourne correspondent telegraphs. The subscriptions close on Feb. 1. The loan will fall due in 1925. The daylight saving plan will go into operation in the Australian Commonwealth on Jan. 1.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 18	$1.53⅜	$1.51½	$1.64⅜	$1.61
Dec. 19	1.59½	1.53	1.71⅜	1.64⅝
Dec. 20	1.55½	1.53	1.67	1.61¼
Dec. 21	1.54½	1.48	1.63⅜	1.55
Dec. 22	1.58⅞	1.58⅞	1.68	1.62¼
Dec. 23	Holiday			
Week's range	1.59½	1.48	1.71⅜	1.61

	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 18	$1.38⅜	$1.34¼
Dec. 19	1.44¼	1.38¼
Dec. 20	1.40	1.35
Dec. 21	1.35⅜	1.30
Dec. 22	1.38⅞	1.34⅛
Dec. 23	Holiday	
Week's range	1.44¼	1.30

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 18	98⅜	91¼	93⅝	91⅜	92⅞	91¼
Dec. 19	94¾	92¼	94⅝	91⅝	93⅝	91¼
Dec. 20	92½	89⅝	92⅝	90¼	92½	90
Dec. 21	91⅜	87¼	92¼	88¾	91⅞	88⅝
Dec. 22	93	91¼	93⅞	91½	93¼	90⅞
Dec. 23	Holiday					
Week's range	94¾	87¼	94⅝	88¾	93⅝	88⅝

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 18	49⅞	49¼	53⅞	52¼	51⅜	50½
Dec. 19	51½	49	55¼	52⅜	53	50⅛
Dec. 20	49	47⅞	53⅞	51⅞	50⅝	49⅞
Dec. 21	48⅞	46	52⅝	50	50⅛	47⅞
Dec. 22	49½	48¼	53⅞	51⅝	51⅞	49⅝
Dec. 23	Holiday					
Week's range	51½	46	55¼	50	53	47⅞

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 18	$16.05	$15.92	$16.05	$15.95
Dec. 19	15.95	15.85	16.00	15.90
Dec. 20	15.92	15.82	16.00	15.90
Dec. 21	16.15	15.82	16.20	15.90
Dec. 22	15.97	15.85	16.12	15.95
Dec. 23	Holiday			
Week's range	16.15	15.82	16.20	15.90

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 18	$13.75	$13.60	$14.10	$14.00
Dec. 19	13.70	13.62	14.10	14.02
Dec. 20	13.67	13.62	14.10	14.05
Dec. 21	13.80	13.72	14.17	14.12
Dec. 22	13.87	13.80	14.80	14.17
Dec. 23	Holiday			
Week's range	13.87	13.60	14.17	14.00

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 18	$26.80	$26.60	$26.55	$26.45
Dec. 19	26.80	26.65	26.50	26.35
Dec. 20	26.75	26.75	26.40	26.22
Dec. 21	26.95	26.75	26.57	26.42
Dec. 22	27.10	27.10	26.70	26.62
Dec. 23	Holiday			
Week's range	27.10	26.60	26.70	26.22

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
Dec. 18	18.02	17.90	18.15	17.76	18.40	18.08
Dec. 19	17.51	17.13	17.71	17.02	18.02	17.30
Dec. 20	17.05	16.85	17.25	16.74	17.52	17.00
Dec. 21	17.22	16.50	17.30	15.99	17.68	16.22
Dec. 22	16.30	16.18	16.83	15.90	16.75	16.20
Dec. 23	..	..	16.63	16.20	17.00	16.51
W'k's re.	18.02	16.13	18.15	15.90	18.40	16.20

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
Dec. 18	18.60	18.21	18.63	18.25	16.76	16.46
Dec. 19	18.20	17.50	18.22	17.52	16.30	15.80
Dec. 20	17.72	17.24	17.75	17.32	15.93	15.65
Dec. 21	17.87	16.45	17.02	16.50	16.08	15.00
Dec. 22	16.95	16.48	17.03	16.56	15.52	15.00
Dec. 23	17.29	16.76	17.32	16.82	15.65	15.25
W'k's re.	18.60	16.45	18.63	16.50	16.76	15.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 23, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	9,698,617	231,628,278
Same period a year ago	2,443,888	170,151,637

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	93.66	83.88	101.51	80.91
Same period a year ago	91.28	89.61	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
69¼	Nov. 25	51¼	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	64	62½	62½	— 2½	200
98½	Nov. 16	92⅞	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	..	..	98	..	....
154½	Jan. 4	182¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	135	135	135	— 5	200
21¾	Dec. 5	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	21¼	17	19¼	— ½	5,200
43	Apr. 28	30⅝	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	40¼	36⅛	36½	— 2⅞	750
89⅛	Dec. 11	68	July 31	Ajax Rubber ($50)	81½	69½	72¾	— 6¾	8,000
26½	Jan. 7	10¼	Dec. 21	Alaska G. M. ($10)	12⅝	10½	12	— ⅛	14,100
10¼	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 9	Alaska J. G. M. ($25)	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛	6,300
*250	Nov. 22	*250	Nov. 22	Albany & Sus.	..	..	*250	..	....
38	Nov. 25	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	24	26½	— 3	25,800
92	Nov. 9	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86	81	81	— 7	11,000
102	Nov. 25	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	90	84	90	+ ¼	8,900
103¼	Dec. 1	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102	102	102	— 1	100
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note ($50)	..	..	42½	..	....
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. B. N. pf. ($50)	..	..	51¾	..	....
108⅛	Nov. 22	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	100	83	90	—10¼	48,100
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	— ⅛	100
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	107	..	....
209	Nov. 25	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	195	185	185	—10	600
68½	Sep. 29	44	Dec. 21	Am. Can	52⅜	44	46⅞	— 5	58,200
115⅝	Sep. 30	107⅞	Dec. 22	Am. Can pf.	109¼	107⅞	108	—14	700
78½	Dec. 4	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	71½	60¼	64⅜	— 4⅝	42,700
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼	350
35½	Dec. 21	31	Dec. 12	Am. Coal	35½	35½	35½	+ 4½	100
58⅛	Oct. 23	48⅛	Dec. 21	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	48⅛	49½	— 1	3,000
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	101½	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	..	..	130	..	....
20½	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	14½	10	12⅞	— ⅛	5,200
84⅞	Dec. 4	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	70½	54	60½	— 8¾	14,100
31⅞	Dec. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securites	31⅛	28	30½	+ 1¼	18,500
27⅞	Nov. 10	17	Dec. 21	Am. Linseed	20¼	17	18⅜	— 1⅝	11,900
62¾	Nov. 13	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	52¼	48⅞	51	— 1	7,600
98¼	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	83½	67⅞	75⅜	— 6⅛	85,700
109	Nov. 9	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	106½	103	104⅞	— 1⅞	3,900
12⅛	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n.	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜	800
10¼	Dec. 8	9⅝	Dec. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n cfs.	..	..	9⅝	..	....
51⅜	Dec. 1	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	48½	46	46⅞	— 2⅜	1,900
51	Dec. 11	51	Dec. 11	Am. M. C. pf. cfs. of dp.	..	..	51	..	....
123¾	Nov. 21	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109¼	100⅞	105¼	— 3¾	158,700
118⅛	Oct. 21	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	115½	113⅞	115	— ¾	1,500
102	Nov. 18	91⅝	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	98½	97	97	— 1¾	1,900
97¼	Nov. 27	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt pf. B.	94⅛	93	93	— 1¾	700
151	Dec. 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	140	140	140	— 2¼	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107½	..	....
73	Dec. 7	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	65	59	61	— 3⅝	8,300
125⅝	Oct. 25	104	Dec. 21	Am. Sugar Refining	112⅞	104	109⅜	— 2¼	13,250
123½	Oct. 24	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	— ⅞	200
68	Feb. 14	60½	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	63	..	....
134½	Sep. 29	124¾	Dec. 21	Am. Tel. & Tel.	125⅞	124¾	125¼	— ⅝	11,900
2⅛	Nov. 27	1⅛	Nov. 24	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts.	2⅛	1⅛	2	— ⅛	39,600

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	21	21	— 2¾	200
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	..	..	89	..	....
65	Oct. 24	45	Dec. 7	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	45	..	....
239⅞	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	225	225	225	— 5	200
122½	Sep. 22	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	120	120	..	200
140	Oct. 5	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	134⅜	130	132	— ⅞	1,300
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	83¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅞	500
68¾	June 7	64⅞	Dec. 11	Mackay Cos. pf.	65½	65	65	..	300
1⅞	Aug. 24	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¾	..	....
132	Oct. 27	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129½	128⅝	129½	..	300
74¾	Dec. 11	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	72	..	....
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf.	..	..	113¼	..	....
99	Sep. 25	44	Dec. 21	Maxwell Motors	63⅛	44	53⅝	—10⅞	69,600
93	Jan. 3	65	Dec. 21	Max. Motors 1st pf.	73½	65	72	— 1¼	9,100
60⅞	June 6	33	Dec. 21	Max. Motors 2d pf.	43½	38	37	— 6	10,000

5-CENT LOAF MAY RETURN.

Reduction in Wheat to Restore Old Size, Hartigan Hears.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan said yesterday that, in view of the drop in the price of wheat, many bakers were contemplating the sale of 5-cent loaves of bread once more, and that other bakers were urging the adoption of a system of loaves varying in size with the price of wheat. This is advocated in the current issue of the official organ of the baking trade, which says:

"To place the baking business on a sound financial basis the selling price of bread must invariably be adapted to the prevailing daily market conditions of flour and other materials needed in the manufacture of the staff of life."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Dec. 18	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 19	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 20	4.75½	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 21	4.75½	4.75 7/16	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 22	4.75½	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 23	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.75½	$4.76 7/16
Low	4.75 7/16	7.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.73 9/16	4.74
Low	4.71⅞	4.72⅝
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78¼
Low	4.73 9/16	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85½	4.85⅝
Low	4.50	4.51

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Dec. 18	5.84⅝	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Dec. 19	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83½	5.83¼	5.83½
Dec. 20	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½
Dec. 21	5.84¼	5.84½	5.84½	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Dec. 22	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½
Dec. 23	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	5.83½	5.83½	5.83½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.84¼	5.83½
Low	5.84¾	5.83⅝
Same week last year—		
High	5.83	5.82¼
Low	5.85½	5.84½

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Dec. 18	71.87½	70.00	71.87½
Dec. 19	71.12½	70.62½	71.12½
Dec. 20	72.75	71.75	72.50
Dec. 21	75.50	74.25	74.25
Dec. 22	74.75	73.50	73.50
Dec. 23	72.25	72.25	72.25

	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cab's.
Dec. 18	12.00	12.05	19.48	19.53
Dec. 19	12.05	12.10	19.48	19.53
Dec. 20	12.45	12.50	19.48	19.53
Dec. 21	12.05	12.10	19.50	19.55
Dec. 22	11.95	12.00	19.50	19.55
Dec. 23	11.95	12.00	19.50	19.55

RUSSIA.	Demand.	Cables.
Dec. 18	29.70	29.80
Dec. 19	29.50	29.60
Dec. 20	30.50	30.10
Dec. 21	30.50	30.10
Dec. 22	30.20	30.10
Dec. 23	30.20	30.30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Dec. 23

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	United Fruit	153⅝	153⅝	147	148
12,150	Union Pac.	146⅝	150⅛	142½	147¼
5,840	U. S. Ind. Al.	116⅛	117¼	95¼	111
2,920	U. S. Rubber	65¼	66⅛	55¼	60⅝
583,600	U. S. Steel	113¾	116	100⅝	106⅛
5,980	Utah Copper	107⅝	108⅞	92¼	101½
260	Va.-Car. Ch.	45⅝	45⅝	40¼	[illegible]
240	Wabash	16½	16½	15	15½
120	Wab. pf. A	55	56	55	55
80	Wab. pf. B	30⅛	31⅛	30½	30⅛
80	W. Maryland	30⅛	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞
20	W. Un. Tel.	101	101	96¾	96¾
2,580	West. E. & M.	55	56¼	51⅜	55
70	Wh. & L. E. w. i.	25	25	25	25
1,140	Willys-Ov.	37½	38⅝	35⅝	37½
70	Wis. Central	54	54	54	54

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	111,098	157,290	531,545	$534,000
Tues.	90,908	110,885	431,085	716,000
Wed.	71,860	127,840	470,390	408,000
Thurs.	145,192	125,765	470,150	332,000
Fri.	89,117	76,860	383,770	305,000
Sat.	32,325	60,815	232,835	96,000
Total	540,500	659,455	2,519,775	$2,389,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25,000	*Aetna Expl.	6½	3⅛	4⅝	— 1⅜
3,400	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	60½	56	57	— 1
800	Am. Drug Syn.	13⅛	13	13	..
100	Am. Sum. Tob.	19	19	19	— 2
5,700	Am. Writ. P.	5⅞	4	5	— 1½
3,300	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	21⅛	20	20½	+ ¼
3,500	Brit. Am. Tob. Co., ord. bear.	21⅛	20	21	..
2,420	*Butler Chem.	3⅝	2¾	3½	— ⅛
3,200	*Butter, Jud.	68	42	55	—12
1,600	*Cal. Pack.	33	32	32	+ 1¼
8,400	*Cal. Ship.	15¾	14	15½	..
8,600	Carwen Steel	13½	10½	11⅞	— 1⅝
1,750	*Car. L. & P.	3¼	2⅝	3	..
355	Carbon Steel	108	101	105	..
50	Car. St'l 1st pf.	100	100	100	..
155	Car. St'l 2d pf.	80	70	80	..
4,590	*Cent. Fdry.	26	18	24½	— ½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,400	*U. West Oil	13/16	11/16	11/16	+ 1/16
13,550	†Utah Pet., (a prospect)	62	40	45	— 9
46,000	Vac. G. & O.	13/16	½	9/16	— 3/16
105,400	*Victoria Oil	1⅝	1¼	1½	— 1/16
900	Way. O. & G.	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¾
36,500	*†W. E. O. & G.	1 1/16	.70	.75	—25
6,600	*Wyom. Pet.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
200	Ventura Con.	8	8	8	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8,600	A.-B. Co. M. (a pros.)	1	½	¾	— ¼
45,900	†Alask. M. Cp.	1 1/16	90	96	+ 4
54,000	*†Alas. S. Cop.	29	24	26	— 4
2,500	Am. Comb. an.	7	6½	6½	— ½
40,000	*†Ariz. Chlo.	42	36	41	+ 4
29,925	*Ariz. Copper.	¾	½	⅝	..
17,510	*†Atlanta	10	8	9½	+ ½
5,200	*†Azurite Cop.	60	56	59	+ 3
7,500	Big Jim	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16	— 1/16
25,850	Big L. C. Co.	4½	3½	4	— ¼
1,200	Bing. Mining	10	9	10	..
30,450	*B. C. (a pr.)	13/16	⅝	¾	— 1/16
15,600	*Bit. C. (a pr.)	⅝	9/16	⅝	+ 1/16
4,000	*†Booth	11	10	10	..
29,800	*†Bost. Creek	97	91	97	+ 4
77,800	Bost. & Mont.	77	65	72	+ 7
17,820	*†Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ 1/16
2,600	Buf. Mines	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..

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FINANCIAL HISTORY.
The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31, and the Annual Review of The Annalist, January 8. Authoritative history of financial and industrial developments of the year, with tables of prices. Circulation 400,000 copies.—Advt.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

Securities.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	99¾	101
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	87	92
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42				
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. gen., '54	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	4½	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	98¼	..
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	June & Dec.	106	106½
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	May & Nov.	97½	99½
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	103	105
Cleveland Ry. 1st, '31	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	102¼	103
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Cons. Gas. (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	94	96
Do '54	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	94½	95½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	4½	Jan. & July	92½	93
Do 1st, '65	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	101	104
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	93½	98½
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	June & Dec.	99	101
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	94½
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Do deb., '22	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	102	103
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	78	83
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Do conv. deb., '25	5	Jan. & July	90½	91½
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	6	May & Nov.	98	106
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	Jan. & July	103	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	5	May & Nov.	103	103¾
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	Jan. & July	61¼	62
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	4	May & Nov.	78½	79½
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	93	94¼
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	97¼	98½
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	6	Jan. & July	96¼	97¼
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	97	98¼
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	105
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Middle West Util., '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104	105
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	6	Jan. & July	97½	99
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	May & Nov.	90	92
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	101	102½
Newark Gas, '48	5	Jan. & July	83	85½
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	June & Dec.	105	106
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	....	105	106
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	4	May & Nov.	78½	80
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	June & Dec.	99	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	4	Jan. & July	80	81½
Do ref., '32	5	Jan. & July	102	102¾
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	6	Apr. & Oct.	107¼	108¼
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	85	87
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	May & Nov.	99½	100
Do improvement, '24	5	Jan. & July	101	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	6	Jan. & July	83	87
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	97¼	98¼
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Do deb., '21	6	Feb. & Aug.	93	94
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	May & Nov.	..	95½
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	May & Nov.	85	91
Do cons., '36	5	June & Dec.	104	106
Portl'd G. & C. 1st, '40	5	Jan. & July	101½	102
Portl'd Gen. E. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Riverside Traction, '60	5	Jan. & July	100½	101½
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	June & Dec.	92	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	85
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
Do deb. 6s, '22	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	98½
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	98
Second Av. rec. cfs., '14	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	95½
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	90
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
Southern Power, '30	5	Jan. & July	98	99
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	100	101
	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	99½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	84	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	86	89
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	102	104
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	102
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	91	92½
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94¼	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	84	85
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	83½	84
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	92	95
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	86
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	106½	106¾
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	81½	82
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98½	99

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Securities.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101	102
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	104¼	105½
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	95½	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
New Jersey Zinc, '26	4	Apr. & Oct.	97	98½
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	94	96
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Securities.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	25	25½
Do pf.	..	..	....	86	88
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	152	154½
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50	51
Am. Light & Trac.	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	374	378
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	111¼	113
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	79½	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	87	88
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	40	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 30, 16	72	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	11½	12¼
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	70½	72
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	26	27
Atlantic Pwr. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Sep 30, 16	111	114
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	90	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	82	82½
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	....	48	50
Cities Service	½	M	Dec 1, 16	322	324
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 16	93	94
Colorado Power	..	..	....	29	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	100	103
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 16, 16	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	60	63
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	83	85
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jul 15, 16	74¼	..
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	107	110
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	26	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	..	..	....	90	94
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	17	18
Do pf.	..	..	....	56	57
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	90	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	132	..
International Traction	1	..	Sep 1, 16	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	..	90
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	37	42
Do pf.	..	..	....	69	72
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	....	103	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	18	23
Do pf.	..	..	....	62	69
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	90	..
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73½	76
Niagara Falls Power	..	..	....	166	168
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 16	59	63
No. States Power	1½	Q	Oct 20, 16	106	107
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100	100¼
Ontario Power	..	..	....	52	..
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	63¼	64
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov, 1916	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light	..	..	....	50	50¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75½	76
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17½	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 16	94	96
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	108	109
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	15½	16
Do pf.	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	42	42¼
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	..	....	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	10	10½
Do pf.	..	..	....	48	51
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	48	49
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	76½	78
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	Q	July 1, 16	33	34
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	70	71
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	79	82
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 16	81½	82
Western Power	..	..	....	19½	20½
Do pf.	1	Q	Oct 16, 16	69	70
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15, 16	30	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	92

TRUST COMPANIES.

		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	480	485
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	*480	484
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	154	158
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	600	625
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	780	800
Columbia	2,000,000	$7	Q	Sep 30, 16	300	303
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	570	580
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1800	1850
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	208	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	250	260
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	¶5	Q	Sep 30, 16	*475	477
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	640	650
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	135	139
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30, 07	134	138
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	155
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	415	422
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 16	605	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10, 16	..	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	300
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 16	*395	402
Transatlantic	..	..	..	....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	420	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	455	..

*2% extra. §Including 2% extra.

BANKS.

Securities.		Per C't.	Pe-riod	Date.	Quotation Dec. 23, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	*560	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	243
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	160	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	390	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	..	150
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	115
Chase Nat'l.	....	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	*368	370
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	247	255
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	112	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	*395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	195
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 16	528	530
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	*190	193
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	340	345
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	80
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†‡10	Q	Oct 2, 16	1050	1100
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	180	187
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	490	510
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	825	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	715	725
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	420	430
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	515	530
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	235
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	900	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	320	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	270	280
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	315	320
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	....	..	..	....	190	200
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	250
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	550	570
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	430	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	120
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun. 30, 16	160	165
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Sep 30, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% of First Security Co. ‡10% extra annually.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30, 16	150	158
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 16	290	297
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	355	365
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	590	605
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	365	380
Globe & Rut.	700,000	7	Q	Oct 1, 16	750	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	J. & J.	510	..
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	162	165
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 16	108	112
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 16	242	245
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	660	690

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*5	Q	Nov 1, 15	350	360
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	57	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	77	80
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	..	Oct 2, 16	172	176
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 16	170	174
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 16	107½	110
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 16	105	107
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 30, 16	187	195
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	55	57
Do pf.	..	..	....	73	76
Childs	1	Q	Sep 11, 16	67	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	95	97
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	2½	Q	Oct 16, 16	325	330
Dixon Crucible	..	..	....	390	..
Hercules Powder pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 16	115	117
International Salt	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	50	53
Kan. City S. Y. (Me.)	1¼	..	May 1, 16	83	86
Do pf.	1¼	..	May 1, 16	76	78
New Jersey Zinc	†9	Q	Nov 10, 16	335	345
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 16, 16	61	63½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 16, 16	89	92
Prestolite	..	..	....	135	145
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	14¼	15¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	80	81
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	45	47
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 30, 16	167	173
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 30, 16	101	104
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	100	103
Singer Sew. Machine	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	262	268
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	139	140
Do pf.	..	..	....	97	98
Union Ferry	2	S	Jul 15, 16	38	42
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	95	99

*And $5 extra. †Including 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 16	155	170
B'l'nC.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 16	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	275	325
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	108	118

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. & 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1916.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after January 17, 1917.

Deposits made on or before JANUARY 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1917.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretaries.

German Savings Bank IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.
New York, December 4, 1916.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after January 22, 1917.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1917, will draw interest from January 1st, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 350 cases of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

Information for investors in The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31, and the Annual Review of The Annalist, January 8. The effect of the war on business, operations of Federal Reserve Banks, working of the eight-hour day in railroading, the year in bonds, stocks, and cotton, &c.—Advt.

American Smelters Securities Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIFTEEN-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the above-mentioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five hundred dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30, 1916.
AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A, UNDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000,) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at principal and accrued interest, on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000,) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agency of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Temporary certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.
CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.,
By S. L. STEWART, Secretary.

266th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent. and an extra dividend of Two (2%) per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of December 22, 1916.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

221ST DIVIDEND.
Chartered 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, December 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1916. Transfer books to remain open.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 5, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, December 30, 1916.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

The German Exchange Bank
OF NEW YORK,
330 Bowery.
December 15th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22nd, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
74th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common capital stock of the Company, payable Jan 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business, Dec. 28th, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

G. P. WELLS, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1917.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE EAST BUTTE COPPER MINING COMPANY

A dividend of one dollar per share will be paid out of the earnings of the current year on January 29th, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business December 30, 1916.

FRANK P. SON, Treasurer.
Dec. 22, 1916.

UNITED STATES GAUGE COMPANY
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Twenty Per Cent. (20%) on the Common Stock for the six months ending December 31, 1916, to holders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

ALFRED B. POTTERTON, Treasurer.
New York, December 11, 1916.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, December 20th, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK.
New York, December 19th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One Half Per Centum (2½%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1917. Transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., December, 22nd, 1916, to 10 o'clock A. M., January 2nd, 1917.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 5th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 6th, 1917, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 10th, 1917.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 20, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

Guaranty Safe Deposit Company,
Fifth Ave. and 43rd Street.
December 26, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, January 9th, 1917, at 9 A. M.

C. M. BILLINGS, Secretary.

U. S. Steel Ten-Sixty-Year 5% SINKING FUND BOND
NUMBER 8882.

Will the holder of above bond kindly communicate with
J. J. DANZIG & CO., 100 Broadway.

That which is advertised in THE TIMES is 100 per cent. value because the advertisements have to be 100 per cent. truth.—Advt.

VAN NORDEN TELLS HOW HE 'CAME BACK'

Fortune Gone and Creditors Clamorous, He Went to China to Build His Tea Business.

WAR AIDED HIM IN SUCCESS

Payment of $200,000 Was Possible After Trip Through Remote Districts of the Orient.

In the screen drama the hero always takes his last few dollars, goes West, and from an undiscovered, but conveniently located mine, digs up the virgin gold that rehabilitates him and saves the old homestead. Seldom on stage or screen is more of the touch of romance seen than in the "come-back" of Warner Montagnie Van Norden, former banker and publisher of Van Norden's Magazine, who a week ago called together his creditors and signed checks for $200,000, settling in full for all claims against him.

It was not a gold mine that furnished to Mr. Van Norden the means for rehabilitation. He gained it from the tea gardens of China. With little money, but great faith, he went into the tea importing business, and success attended even his first efforts. It was the war and the increase in demand, combined with German activities at sea, that swelled the Van Norden fortune until, to the surprise of his creditors, he called them to a meeting and settlement.

When Warner M. Van Norden, the elder, died, in 1914, he left many debts and seven wills. The dispute that arose among his heirs was aired both in the courts and the newspapers. Young Mr. Van Norden's fortunes ebbed until in supplementary proceedings he admitted that his wife was his sole support, that she paid his club dues and gave to him spending money. He did not say, however, that all this time he was quietly restoring the family fortunes.

Shortly after his father's death young Mr. Van Norden went into the tea importing business in the organization of the Lotos Tea Company. He knows more of the tea business now than he did when he began his uphill fight for fortune, but he had seen the tea gardens of China, and had an interest in the work. On a yellow silk Oriental couch in the living room of his home at 7 West Fifty-seventh Street Mr. Van Norden told the story yesterday of his venture in business.

Vanished in China in 1911.

He went to China in 1911, and for a long time his friends here did not know where he was. His presence there was first learned here through an article in the China Press of Shanghai, telling how Mr. Van Norden and Edward Waite Thwing, then General Secretary of the International Reform Bureau of Washington, had gone on a tour of the interior of China. For two years he traveled off the beaten track in China, Mongolia, and Franco-Indo China, where he had many exciting adventures.

"It was during my travels," he said, "that I became convinced of the possibilities of the tea importing business. So about three years ago I organized the Lotos Tea Company. We were fortunate in making good connections in China, and then the war came and brought an increased demand at better prices for tea. Chinese money is much like Mexican money in its fluctuations, and when we opened a gold dollar, American, would purchase $1.60 in Chinese money. The business was just getting on a footing when the war came, and immediately there was a fluctuation in the rate of exchange. Chinese money dropped until a dollar gold in American money would purchase $3 in Chinese currency. With what capital we could command we jumped into the market and bought all the Chinese money we could at three for one, and sent it into the tea country, where it still had the same purchasing power.

"Our tea purchases were made wisely, and we had our shipments at sea when there came the submarine activity and the German raiders got busy. In consequence importations fell off and the price went up. Our venture was successful, and we were able to build up a larger trade, and at an increase in profits."

Mr. Van Norden would not go into his early efforts to float the company. All he could raise at first was $7,500, and most of this was advanced by his wife, who became the largest stockholder in the company, which is now capitalized at $100,000. The tea company began in a modest way at 698 Lexington Avenue. It was not large, though it was bigger than a delicatessen store and a vermin exterminator's shop across the way. The Lotos tea shop was no ordinary tea store. Mr. Van Norden's was a sort of tea shop de luxe, and rugs, screens, huge dragons, and other specimens of bric-à-brac from India, China, and Japan made the purchaser sensible of the spirit of the East, and of the still more important fact that the price of the tea sold there was high. The tea company now occupies an entire building in Front Street.

Traveled in Wild Part of China.

Not all Mr. Van Norden's creditors were content to wait for him to accumulate a fortune, and in October, 1915, he was examined in supplementary proceedings on an unsatisfied judgment obtained against him in May by the Mercantile National Bank of North America for $24,770. It was then for the first time that the public obtained a glimpse into the affairs of the Lotos Company, which had done $48,000 business its first year. Every cent of profit was put back into the business and all was used for the development of its tea interests in China.

During Mr. Van Norden's journey in China he took up missionary work there and assisted in the campaign to stamp out the opium traffic. His trip into the interior was begun at Canton. From there the party went to Lienchow, where the elder Van Norden had built a hospital for the foreign missions. The journey was made by caravan, and the expedition had to cross mountains, some of which were 12,000 feet high. The men spent two months among the wild Lolo and Miao tribes, which roam the mountains of Kweichow and Yunnan. At this stage of the trip they were escorted by troops provided by the Viceroy and they lived with the tribesmen. On this journey alone they covered 5,000 miles

"It was all worth it," added Mr. Van Norden. And it was, for the former banker has not only settled with his creditors, but has signed a peace agreement with the other, and contending members of the Van Norden families.

Paris Wants More Revenue.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The creation of the sum of 78,000,000 francs (about $15,000,000 at normal exchange) in new resources to meet the expenses of the City of Paris resulting from the war was proposed in the budget report of the municipality yesterday.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

127 NEW RESERVE OFFICERS.

More Than 500 Now Enrolled—25 from New York City.

The Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army now numbers more than 500. Army orders published yesterday contain the names of 127 additional officers, of whom twenty-five are from New York City. The latest list follows:

A.—Albert C. Ames, Chicago; Myron M. Andrews, Hartford; Parker V. Ahl, Boiling Springs, Penn.; David T. Abercrombie, Newark; Sidney S. Alderman, Greensboro, N. C.; Charles L. Auger, Jr., Bridgewood, N. J.; Henry R. Awbrey, Springfield, Miss.; Rodger Ashe, Oakland, Cal.

B.—Thomas S. Bradlee, Nahant, Mass.; Henry H. Brudick, New York City; Curt Bergmann, Tecumseh, Kan.; William B. Beam, Paterson; Frank W. Brooks, Detroit; Isaac W. Breckler, Oak Park, Ill.; Arthur P. Burnham, Janesville, Wis.; George C. Burgwin, Jr., Pittsburgh; B. F. Bibighaus, Merchantville, N. J.; Louis H. Bell, West Newton, Mass.

C.—George Christie, Philadelphia; Will H. Clarke, Chicago; Homer D. Cory, Leavenworth; Allen Vidaud Clarke, Schenectady; Otis D. Covell, Bridgeport; Benedict Crowell, Cleveland; Ira A. Correll, Washington, D. C.; Raymond R. Calkins, St. Joseph, Mo.; Charles S. Coulter, Providence.

D.—George T. Desloge, St. Louis; Joseph H. Daly, New Bedford; John B. Dempsey, Cleveland; H. Le Roy Demarest, Tenafly, N. J.; Caleb B. Dowd, Reading; Charles W. Doll, New York City; John O'Day Donohue, Albany; Claud H. J. Durse, San Antonio; John H. Ducket, Minneapolis.

E.—William Edgar, Dobbs Ferry; Charles A. Eastman, Chicago; Harry W. Ellis, Milwaukee; Isaac C. Enochs, Jr., Jackson, Miss.

F.—Loren D. Ferguson, Hutchinson, Kan.; Frederick S. Frantz, Lebanon, Penn.; Frank D. Frackenthal, New York City.

G.—E. F. Guilford, Lancaster, Penn.; Patrick J. Graham, New York City; Otto H. Goldstein, Chicago; Alan G. Goldsmith, Middletown, Ohio; Mark R. M. Gwilliam, New York City.

H.—Philip W. Hardie, Greensboro, N. C.; W. C. Harris, Schenectady; Elmer K. Hilles, Pittsburgh; W. H. Hale, Natchez, Miss.; Michael C. Harrington, Denver; Edward D. Hickman, Nogales; Herbert W. Hardman, Washington, D. C.; B. F. Higgenbotham, Detroit, Mich.; Walter C. Hinman, Marshfield, Ore.

J.—Delancey K. Jay, Westbury, N. Y.

K.—Jerome E. Kemmerer, Brooklyn; Walter H. Kelly, Pittsburgh; Walter E. Kruesi, New York City; William H. King, Jr., Chicago.

L.—Joseph L. Lindsay, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; George D. Linton, New York City; Paul E. Leiber, New York City; Albert F. Lopez, New York City; Frederick L. Lothrop, Chicago; Cassimir A. Landrum, De Funiak Springs, Fla.; Charles A. La Salle, Chicago; Woodruff Leeming, New York City; Gustav H. Lamm, New York City; Howard E. Lee, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Harry E. Lunsford, Kansas City.

M.—Carl P. Mixer, Clinton, Mass.; Warden McLean, Philadelphia; I. Earle McClaren, El Paso; Walden H. McNair, Brooklyn; Conrad D. Meyer, Chicago; Chester A. Morehouse, Mahomet, Ill.; Harry T. Moore, San Francisco, Cal.

N.—Phelps Newberry, Detroit, Mich.; Gordon G. Nelson, Charlottesville, Va.; J. Brooks Nichols, Detroit; Henry E. North, Trenton, N. J.

P.—A. B. Pearson, Freeport, Me.; Edmund A. Pronty, New York; Arthur J. Perry, Indianapolis; Edmund C. Prouty, Lansing, Mich.

R.—Frederick R. Rich, New York City; Henry W. Ralph, Jamaica; Frank E. Reed, Milwaukee; Norval H. Robinson, Denver; Harmon D. Ryns, San Francisco.

S.—E. N. Scheiberling, Albany; Arthur L. Sackett, Springfield, Ohio; Peter Sorenson, Honolulu; Walter W. Stake, New York City; J. Addison Singer, Pittsburgh; Oscar L. Sturgis, Morristown, N. J.; Raymond G. Sharpe, Bellevue, Penn.; Henry Sanford, New York City; Vincent Stone, Chicago; Fred A. Smith, Peekskill; Walter Stearn, Milwaukee; J. Ernest Stern, Brooklyn; James B. Spencer, New York; Philip A. Scholl, Manila; Hugo H. Svanberg, Missoula, Mon.; William P. Stimson, Berkeley, Cal.

T.—Henry A. Todd, Leavenworth; Earl L. Thornton, Chicago; Louis O. Trubshaw, Milwaukee; W. R. Tyree, Hagerstown, Md.

U.—George H. Unmacht, Chicago.

V.—Albert F Volgenau, New York; Tracy De W. Van Scholac, St. Louis.

W.—Philip H. White, Portsmouth, N. H.; Joseph Wheless, St. Louis; Robert H. Washburn, Glenmora, La.; Frank C. Walesh, New York City; Guy R. Wood, Fort Mills, Philippine Islands; John Gardner Wilson, Indianapolis; Alfred S. Williamson, Essex Falls, N. J.; Charles E. Warren, New York City; Howard F. Wortham, New York City; George P. Whitsett, Kansas City.

Y.—Arthur Young, Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW RAILROAD FOR TEXAS.

Santa Fe Will Open Up Panhandle Districts to Settlers.

At a time when not a foot of new railroad is being built in any other part of Texas, West Texas and the Panhandle have three new railroads in sight, with two of them actually in course of construction.

Not so long ago the Panhandle, that great tract of treeless land in northwest Texas, was regarded only as grazing land, but railroads are blazing the course of empire, and prosperous towns are springing up.

Last Summer the Santa Fé Railway contracted to extend its lines from Lubbock to the southwest corner of Terry County. Just where the road will make a terminal has not been announced, but it is thought to be near Blythe, in Gaines County, about fifty miles from the New Mexican line. That Post Office is about the centre of the 260 sections of land now held by the Santa Fé.

Lubbock is a growing town midway between Sweetwater and Amarillo. About fifty miles southwest of Lubbock is Brownfield, the county seat of Terry County, through which the staked survey has just been run. It is in Brownfield, a typical town of the plains, that the excitement is now at fever heat, for a railroad has been desired by the citizens of that territory for some years. The new road will open up a virgin section of Texas, and tap a vast country where farming is taking precedence over cattle raising.

CHELSEA GETS SKATING RINK

Supervisor Will Cover Playground with Ice for a Block.

The first municipal skating rink will shortly be established in the playground in Tenth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and the experiment will be watched with interest by the Park Department Bureau of Recreation and by organizations interested in the well-being of children.

The rink was established at the suggestion of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 290 Ninth Avenue, and Supervisor of Playgrounds William J. Lee has promised to flood the playgrounds so that there will be a pond a block long and about seventy-five feet wide, upon which 500 persons can skate in safety and comfort.

John D. Antonio, Chairman of the Neighborhood Association's Recreation Committee, said:

"It is only a matter of time before more school centers will be opened in other parts of Chelsea, and a campaign is under contemplation to secure a recreation pier in Chelsea, along the Hudson. The new public bath and gymnasium at Twenty-eighth Street, near Ninth Avenue, is gaining an increased attendance among both sexes in the neighborhood."

Activity of the Stock Market

Seldom in this generation has Wall Street seen such scenes of wild activity and such wide fluctuations on the Stock Exchange as those caused last week by the suggestions of peace, followed by the President's note.

The story of the movement, in all of its many-sided aspects, is but one feature of the next issue of THE ANNALIST, in which is also presented a critical analysis of the eight-hour law from the railroad view point.

On Sale Today
10c. A COPY $4.00 A YEAR
The Annalist
Times Square, New York

MAIL TUBE DEFENSE ACCUSES BURLESON

Service Company's President Says His Criticisms Are Not in Accord with Facts.

FIGHT WILL BE CONTINUED

Business Interests Will Not Stop Hostility to Ruling, Bulletin Asserts.

Commercial organizations of the city representing the sentiment of business men in favor of the continuance of the pneumatic mail tube service "are determined to continue the fight for the tubes," according to an article in Greater New York, the weekly bulletin of the Merchants' Association, published today. The article first calls attention to the fact that the nine members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House who will sign the majority report favoring Postmaster General Burleson's proposal to discontinue and restrict the use of tubes come from "States which do not contain a city in which the tubes have been operated."

Continuing, the article quotes a section from the annual report to the stockholders of the American Pneumatic Service Company, which owns the tubes, by President William H. Ames, which says in part:

"The annual report of the Postmaster General, just published, contains so many inaccurate statements regarding our mail tube service and exhibits such an unaccountable spirit of hostility to our interests that we feel it our duty to call the matter to your attention and to request your aid and co-operation. The statements which are not true appear chiefly in the quoted extracts from the report of a commission appointed by the Postmaster General, but in part in the Postmaster General's own report. The prejudice against our company appears in both.

"The report of the commission states that 'the capacity of each tube container is limited to about five pounds of letter mail.' This statement is untrue. The capacity of each one of our containers is about ten pounds, or 500 letters.

"This report states that 'the rapidity of dispatch of tube containers is limited to intervals of about fifteen seconds.' This statement is untrue. Our containers are dispatched at intervals of eight to ten seconds, and under certain conditions can be dispatched at even shorter intervals. The report states that * * * 'only about twenty pounds of letter mail can be dispatched each minute.' This statement is untrue. The truth is that we can dispatch sixty pounds or more, or 3,000 letters, each minute.

"The commission states that the 'paralleling of the entire system of tubes by vehicular service at the time of heavy dispatches' has been necessitated. The inference plainly intended is that letter mail has frequently to be carried by vehicles because our tube containers are so limited in size and infrequent of dispatch that they have not been able to do the work for which they were intended.

"This statement and intended inference is untrue. Our service is ample for the dispatch of letter mail at all times, even during holiday seasons. The 'vehicular service' referred to by the commission is provided for the transportation of second-class mail, newspapers, periodicals, and parcel post, for which the mail tube system was never intended. The commission further states that 'complaints resulting from damage to mail' in our tube service are 'frequent.'

"This statement is not in accordance with the facts. The truth is that complaints of damage to mail due to openings of the containers or any other cause are very infrequent.

"The commission, by way of illustration of the limitations and disadvantages of our system, states that if 1,000 pounds of letter mail be received on a single train, such amount can be conveyed to a Post Office a mile away and there distributed more promptly by automobile truck traveling than by the tube system.

"Here again the commission misstates the facts. It asserts as the basis of this claim that the dispatch of 1,000 pounds of letter mail by our tubes occupies fifty minutes. This is not so. One thousand pounds of letter mail can be carried in less than twenty minutes. This mail is sorted as it is received, and the entire bulk does not arrive at one time."

Mr. Ames also maintains that the Postmaster General's report "contains statements of half-truths with misleading inferences."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
CHICAGO—M. A. Eiseman & Bro.; R. Eiseman, Fall ready-to-wear; Empire.
CHICAGO—Pitkins & Brooks; W. Howell, China; Grand.
CHICAGO—S. Klein, Inc.; S. Greenblatt, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,133 Broadway; Cumberland.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Model Skirt and Suit Co.; D. Jacobs, jobs coats; 18 West 27th.
COLUMBIA, Ga.—L. Lowenberg, silks, velvets, dress goods; 1,239 Broadway; St. Andrew.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; Mr. Gutman, jobs muslin underwear, waists, petticoats, house dresses, children's wear; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; Lee J. Schiff, jobs women's cloaks, suits; 7 West 22d.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers, novelties; 581 Broadway; Cumberland.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; B. Daniels, jobs coats; 18 West 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—I. Magnin & Co.; Miss A. Cohn, millinery; 461 4th Av.; Marseilles.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

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Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within 5 days
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
For details of daily sales see New York American.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, newspapers, etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

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TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
10¢ and UP
Made By E. KLEINER & CO., N.Y.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. [illegible]
Accounts financed. Advances [illegible]

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 20 [illegible]

ACCOUNTS FINANCED
Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AV.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES
to retail at 25c & 50c.
Silk Sachet and Vanity Bags
Immediate Delivery.
Falcon Mfg. Co., 16 W. 19 St.

NATIONAL WAIST MFG. CO.
141-145 Wooster St.
WAISTS, Middies, 4.50 to 9.00

Crowley Neckwear for Women
That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally Advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

NOVELTY SWEATERS for Early Spring
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen
140 Fifth Avenue.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET.
All Latest Models

SILK & SERGE DRESSES
Stock Always on Hand.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

LININGS America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
America's Linings Leaders
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Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
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SPRING LINE DRESSES NOW READY
MAJESTIC, 129 West 29th St.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
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NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
109-11 WEST 27TH ST.
Annetta Waist & Dress Co.
SILK DRESSES, $7.50 TO $16.50.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 WEST 28TH ST.
Offer Several Hundred Coats From Stock at $3.75-$6.00-$7.50

COATS to close out before moving. Pile Fabrics, Wool Velours, Cloths. $3.25 up. KLEPPER BROS., 56 E. 11th St.

"BROADWAY" RIBBONS VELVETS
MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38th St.

Serge Dresses—Popular Price.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

COATS, FROM $6.75 UP.
A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 Broadway.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co. 39-41 W. 32d St.
AND BESTYETTE CAPES.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE
America's Largest Stock Glove House.
39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

We have a large quantity of cloth coats on hand for immediate delivery.
SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., Inc., 16-18 W. 22d St.

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COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d St. Coats & Suits. Immediate Delivery.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-120 East 23d St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 21st St.

Velveteens and Corduroys. Immediate delivery. A. Bacher & Co., 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8640

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

Showing Wonderful Line of Spring Coats & Suits. Ben Levitman, 33 West 34th St.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 336 Canal St.

Coats & Suits, new Spring models now ready. Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 75 cases of sardines.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one tub of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

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H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 18 cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 9 boxes of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 2nd, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 14th, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to Charles A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so presenting claims or making allegations will be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

WIRE FOR GOODS.

If you need goods for your store send a day prepaid telegram from any part of the country to The New York Times and your advertisement will appear promptly in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page of The Times. Rate, 50 cents a line of six words.—Advt.

BUILDING MATERIAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

Advance Notices Sent Out by Manufacturers to Trade Show General Price Increase.

GLASS SITUATION ACUTE

Many Factories Have Banked Fires—Structural Steel Is Still Advancing.

Yuletide gifts to Eastern builders from manufacturers of building materials came in the form of advance notices of price changes upward, but with plenty of time to permit them to cover themselves on 1917 figures, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

Notable among the changes are lime, common brick, front brick, linseed oil, all roofing slates and slate blackboards, window glass, lumber, and paints. In no case excepting window glass is the actual date set for the advance.

One of the largest glass distributers, on Dec. 18, announced new quotations on window glass against manufacturers' price lists of Oct. 15, 1912. These prices show an upward movement. There is also a change in cash discounts of 1 instead of 2 per cent. ten days from date of invoice. All orders are now being taken subject to approval and convenience of the factory. These prices report a considerable advance, and doubtlessly will be followed by similar advances on jobbers' lists on sales from stock, but the actual date of aplication of this change has not been announced.

No change has taken place in plate glass. The situation in window glass is decidedly acute, and should have the prompt attention of architects figuring building operations moving ahead at any time during the next year. A great many factories have drawn their fires, and will remain idle during the balance of the season, and probably until the approach of warm weather, owing to their inability to get fuel gas. The number of factories banking their fires is increasing from week to week, and there are some in the trade who say it is easy to imagine almost famine conditions unless relief comes shortly in the matter of a better gas supply. There is little reserve in the mills, and consumers and specifiers are strongly urged to cover themselves where possible.

Structural steel has advanced to 3.619 cents at tide water, and there are ample indications that the top prices are still a long way off. Tin plate was quoted at $8 a box into the first three months of 1917. This commodity is normally $3.60. Some wire companies quoted nails at $3.25, an advance of $5 a ton.

Here is another case where new prices are to be expected. Fabricators report great activity in steel construction work for the entire year. The month has already developed more than 250,000 tons. Slate producers announced a 10 per cent. advance in the price of Bangor and all Vermont roofing slates.

Structural slates will be without change, but slate blackboards will hereafter be quoted at 22 cents a foot for 3, 3½, and 4-foot boards. Heretofore these boards have been quoted at 18, 19, and 20 cents, according to size and thickness. Linseed oil is without change.

Paint manufacturers freely announced higher cards before long, but a definite date of the effectiveness of this change is withheld. Hardware price lists are not expected to remain at the recently advanced level.

The Lehigh Portland Cement Company has absorbed the Chicago "A. A." Portland Cement Company. Prices of cement in this territory, while nominally $1.87 to $1.97, run over $2 a barrel on deliveries longer than thirty days. The trade heard of one company this week that refused to cover a contractor at $2.10 a barrel for April delivery on Long Island.

Most unusual conditions are prevailing in the common brick market. Current prices have dropped to a range of $9 to $9.75, with quotations running from $9.25 to $9.50 approximately base. There were en route from Newburg on Saturday morning 3,600,000 brick, and word from Newburg came that it would probably be the last tow down from that brick centre. There were 19,600,000 in the market Saturday morning. This is not above normal for this time of year. Some of the barges have been covered, but they are not being held for speculation, as the usual interpretation of the word "covered" implies, because there is more money to be made by barge owners in leasing their barges at generous day rates to railroads to help them relieve their freight congestion than there is in tying up barges in anticipation of a possible advance in brick prices toward the end of the season.

The steamboat companies announced to the wholesale brick jobbers in this market last week that there was going to be another advance in the rates governing the transportation of brick from the yards to the wholesale market, but no date has been set when this new price will become effective. No intimation is made of the extent of the advance. The additional charge is justified by the company on the ground that labor is scarce and coal is high. The intimation at this time is given to permit architects and contractors to protect themselves on new figures running into the first quarter of the year. Prices may become effective at any time.

SULZBERGER ESTATE SUIT.

Packer's Son Seeks His One-ninth Share of $1,350,000.

When the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Ferdinand Sulzberger, founder of the packing firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, was filed last Friday, showing that he had property amounting to $1,729,000, it was noted that the list of stocks included no shares of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, which succeeded the original firm. Papers filed in the Supreme Court since the appraisal became public show that Mr. Sulzberger held 84,336 shares of common stock of the company until two years ago, when he put the stock in the hands of trustees and received the income until his death. This stock is now worth about $5,000,000.

The fact that Mr. Sulzberger held this stock is disclosed in a suit filed by his son, Karl Fulton Sulzberger, through his mother, Mrs. Stella L. Sulzberger, as guardian ad litem, against his brothers, Max and German F. Sulzberger, and Nathan Grabenheimer, Perry A. Weinberg, and V. Sydney Rothschild, as trustees. The complaint alleges that Mr. Sulzberger, who died Aug. 6, 1915, in Germany, executed a trust agreement on April 8, 1913, by which he put the 84,336 shares of Sulzberger & Sons stock in the hands of the trustees during his lifetime and directed that upon his death the stock be sold and the proceeds paid over in equal shares to his six sons and three daughters.

The complaint alleges that on Oct. 31 last the trustees sold 27,000 shares of the trust shares of the corporation, which is now known as Wilson & Co., Inc., for $1,350,000, but says they refuse to turn over his ninth share of the proceeds to his mother as his guardian.

Resigns as Merchants' Assn. Director

E. H. Outerbridge has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association, and his resignation has been "regretfully" accepted, it was announced yesterday in Greater New York, the weekly bulletin of the association. Mr. Outerbridge, it was explained, said that he had found the demands of his business and other interests, especially that of his office as President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, so pressing that he could not "pay proper respect and do justice" to the Merchants' Association as one of its Directors.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:17 | Sun sets..4:35 | Moon sets..8:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:41	8:14	1:22	2:15
Governors Island	7:57	8:32	1:51	2:46
Hell Gate	10:06	10:38	3:32	4:27

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 24.

SS T. Halvorsen, Cette, Dec. 6.
SS Tunisie, Huelva, Dec. 1.
SS Mexico, Havana, Dec. 21.
SS Monterey, Havana, Dec. 19.
SS Sosua, Cristobal, Dec. 12.
SS Tuscan Prince, St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
SS Ysseldyk, Falmouth, Dec. 9.
SS Bellatrix, Newport News, Dec. 22.
SS Vauban, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
SS Vologda, Archangel, Oct. 6.
SS Ascania, London, Dec. 16.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 18.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur, Dec. 13.
SS Texas, Port Arthur, Dec. 16.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur, Dec. 11.
SS Ikoma Maru, Philadelphia, Dec. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Dec. 13
*Carmania	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov. 30
Campine	Rotterdam	Dec. 4
Polyphemus	London	Dec. 10
Rokeby	Cardiff	Dec. 6
Patria	Naples	Dec. 5
Mississippi	Havre	Dec. 5
Alcor	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Inveran	Havre	Dec. 6
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 6
Seguranca	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21
Oruro	Hull	Dec. 7
Denis	Para	Nov. 18
Pastores	Bocas del Toro	Dec. 12
Mexico II	Cristobal	Dec. 16
Carolina	San Juan	Dec. 20
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 22
Momus	New Orleans	Dec. 20
El Cid	Galveston	Dec. 19
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Dec. 18
Panama	Cristobal	Dec. 20
Saratoga	Havana	Dec. 23
Alicante	Valencia	Dec. 11
Retlaw	Fowey	Dec. 12
Ruby	Gibraltar	Dec. 8
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Valdivia	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Manchuria	London	Dec. 19
Hawaiian	Montevideo	Dec. 11
Admiralem	Lisbon	Dec. 11
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec. 24
El Mar	Galveston	Dec. 21
DUE THURSDAY.		
Zacapa	Kingston	Dec. 23
Bristol City	Bristol	Dec. 11
Iowan	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 10
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 26
Navahoe	Madeira	Dec. 14
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 23
DUE FRIDAY.		
*Kroonland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
San Giorgio	Genoa	Dec. 13
Ysselhaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
Jobshaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 23
DUE SATURDAY.		
*Lapland	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Ausonia	London	Dec. 16
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 15
Tatsumo Maru	London	Dec. 20
Belgier	Havre	Dec. 19
DUE SUNDAY.		
*St. Louis	Liverpool	Dec. 23
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Dec. 22
*Alfonzo XII	Santander	Dec. 15
Tivives	Kingston	Dec. 22
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 28

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Touraine, Bordeaux	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Lyngenfjord, Bergen	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ysseldyk, Rotterdam	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaque, Santo Domingo	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Honorius, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Tampico		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Solon, Cristobal	11:20 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London		12:00 M.
Santiago, Santiago		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ohioan, Argentina	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Montanan, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ascania, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Carmania, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Marengo, Hull		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL SUNDAY.		
Taormina, Naples		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 24.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon 24th.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 678 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 170 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Vesta, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 330 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 122 miles S. of Tampa at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick to New York, was 37 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 137 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Seguranca, Rio Janeiro to New York, was 170 miles S. E. of Hatteras at 8 P. M.
SS Gulfstream, Sabine to New York, was 200 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 174 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sucrosa, Tampico to New York, was 182 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Glenpool, Tampico to New York, was 137 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:35 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 182 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 231 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Brammel, Port Lisbon to New York, was 97 miles E. at 8 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 62 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. in n. and w.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy in n., rains in s. Mon. Tues. fair; colder in n.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair in cent. and s., rain in n. Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Mon. in n., gentle to moderate n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon.; colder in w. and at night in e. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ind.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow and colder Mon. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Mon. Tues. probably fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ohio—Fair Mon., except snow in n. e.; colder. Tues. probably fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon., followed by snow in n. and rain in s. at night and on Tues.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon., followed by rain in s. and rain or snow in n. at night and on Tues.; moderate temperature, followed by colder.

Wis.—Fair Mon.; colder in e. Tues. snow.

Minn.—Cloudy, with snow by Mon. night and on Tues.

Iowa—Cloudy, with snow by Mon. afternoon or night and on Tues.; warmer in w. Mon.

N. D.—Snow Mon. Tues. fair and cold; fresh winds.

S. D.—Snow Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Tues. and in w.; fresh to strong winds.

Neb.—Snow Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Tues.; fresh to strong winds.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon., with warmer in n. e. Tues. snow and much colder; fresh to strong winds.

La. and Ark.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled and colder.

E. Texas—Cloudy Mon.; unsettled Tues.; colder in n. w.

W. Texas—Fair Mon.; colder in the Panhandle. Tues. unsettled; colder.

Transatlantic Mails.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, (specially addressed only,) via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 7:30 A. M.—Lyngenfjord .... Dec. 26

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Caserta .... Dec. 26

Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ysseldyk .... Dec. 26

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia .... Dec. 26

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Giuseppi Verdi .... Dec. 27

Azores Islands, (Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma .... Dec. 27

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric .... Dec. 28

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II .... Dec. 28

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia .... Dec. 30

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau .... Dec. 30

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Ascania .... Dec. 30

South and Central America Mails.

Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone, and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, at 8 A. M.—Almirante .... Dec. 27

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Honorius .... Dec. 27

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Caracas .... Dec. 27

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Advance .... Dec. 28

North Brazil, Iquitos, Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Minas Geraes .... Dec. 28

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maraval .... Dec. 29

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Korona .... Dec. 29

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 3 A. M.—Ohioan .... Dec. 30

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Carolina .... Dec. 30

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Vauban .... Dec. 30

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores .... Dec. 30

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Montanan .... Dec. 30

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Korea Maru .... Dec. 29

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana .... Dec. 29

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern .... Dec. 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru .... Dec. 31

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .... Dec. 31

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Talthybius .... Jan. 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 26, SS Caserta, and at 9 A. M. Dec. 27, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, $2,000.
AMHERST—204 West 110th Street
Will Rent, Furnished, $2,750.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette,
$60.00 to $72.50
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To Close an Estate.—Five-story apartment on 80th St., near Broadway; also five-story triple apartment on 124th St., near Morningside Av. Particulars, Executor, 940 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

16 LONG ISLAND CITY LOTS.
Block front at 50c on dollar if sold for cash at once; subway now open. A. B. C., 126 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

To rent—Well-furnished 14-room house; all improvements, including garage; Woodmere, L. I. Address K 284 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Large 14-room house, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces, very large veranda; garage for two cars, chicken house, good garden, fruit and shade trees; six minutes from station; about 1 acre of ground; big bargain for quick buyer. M. B. Willcox, Ridgewood, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES — SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The disturbance that was over Western Kansas Saturday night has moved to Southeast Michigan with about the same intensity, and the attendant rain and snow area for the day covered the lake region, central valleys and the Northwest with substantial snowfall in the upper lake region. It is considerably warmer in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South, with temperatures above the seasonal average, while in the Northwest there has been another fall of between twenty and thirty degrees below the seasonal average. West of the Rocky Mountains moderately low temperatures continue. There will be snow Monday in the lake region and Northern New England, and rain or snow in Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather over the south portion of the latter district. It will be colder Monday in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake and west lower lake region, and on Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, although no unusually low temperatures are expected.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic—Increasing south and southwest Monday, becoming strong, and shifting to west Tuesday; South Atlantic, moderate variable winds; East Gulf, gentle to moderate, mostly east and southeast.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Monday, followed by fair in the south portion. Tuesday fair, colder.

Eastern New York—Snow in north, snow or rain in south portion Monday. Tuesday fair, colder.

Southern New England—Snow or rain Monday. Tuesday fair, colder.

Western Pennsylvania—Snow, colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Western New York—Snow Monday, colder at night. Tuesday colder and generally fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	26	4 P. M.	43	33
6 A. M.	37	25	6 P. M.	40	33
9 A. M.	36	26	9 P. M.	41	33
12 M.	41	31	11 P. M.	41	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

Fire Record

A. M.		Loss.
12:30	204 E. 80 St.; Abr. Atkins	Slight
12:55	3,840 White Plains Av.; Geo. Kochs	Not given
2:20	3,864 White Plains Av.; Abr. Mogelsky	Slight
2:35	189 Varick St.; Max Baxter	Slight
3:55	805 E. 224 St.; Michael Kleinder	Slight
4:55	361 Concord Av.; Jerry Alteri	Slight
10:40	16 Morningside Av; not given	None
P. M.		
12:10	7 Av., at 119 St., (auto;) Morris Cohen	$500
1:25	76 Av. B; Jos. Stainnock	Slight
3:30	383 8 Av.; G. Holzman	Slight
4:50	40 St. Mark's Pl.; Jos Swartz	Slight
6:00	191 Varick St.; James Henry	Slight
11:15	1,961-1,963 1 Av.; James Ganza	Slight
11:35	50 W. 87 St.; Parker B. Handy	Slight
11:45	747 Col. Av.; Herman Frichternicht	Slight

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

27TH, 35 EAST.—Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel Senton.

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4333.

Furnished—West Side.

50TH, 19 WEST.—In private family, entire second floor, (including bath,) with use of foyer and separate reception parlor; furnishings and service, like neighborhood, of most exclusive character; breakfast optional.

101ST, 205 WEST, HOTEL LUDINGTON.—Three doors from Broadway; beautifully furnished, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 large, sunny rooms; shower bath; bountiful closets; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $16 to $40 weekly; $65 to $.40 monthly. Telephone Riverside 1763.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
East, West Side. $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR season or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 Fifth Av., cor. 40th St.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; 6 months, longer; high class. Clarke.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 305 WEST 98TH St., Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.—Newly furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 room apartments; all night maid, telephone, elevator, and bell service at rentals from $60 to $180 per month. Telephone Sch. 6100.

Unfurnished—East Side.

133 EAST 34TH ST.
Apartment, 2 rooms and bath;
steam heat, hot water, and maid attendance;
RENT $45.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

TO SUBLET, an attractive Apartment
for the Winter months.
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

118TH, 368 WEST.—Parlor floor and basement; modern improvements; newly renovated; fine neighborhood.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11.—Heights; 5 minutes Borough Hall subway; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge; two room and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $32.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

1915 CADILLAC
Runabout, Model 51. Thoroughly overhauled, re-tired, and repainted.
Has special rumble seat.
Priced to please.

1914 CADILLAC 5-pass'ger touring.
Just out of the paint shop. Good mechanical condition; good tires.
Good electric light and starter equipment. To close out CHEAP.

1913 CADILLAC
Touring. First-class condition. Full equipment. Good tires all around.
Price very reasonable.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
See Art. Phone Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, $1,250,
Run less than 2,000 miles; runs and looks like a new car; best bargain in New York; look this over before buying elsewhere. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CLOSED CARS.

PACKARD, 1915, 7-PASSENGER	$1,450
OVERLAND LIMOUSINE, 1916	1,250
DAIMLER-KNIGHT BROUGHAM	1,250
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1916	1,000
STODDARD-DAYTON SEDAN	650
REO SEDAN	650
CHEVROLET COUPE	500
HUPMOBILE SEDAN	475
CHALMERS COUPE	450
PAIGE SEDAN	375
REGAL COUPE	350

VAN DYKE,
1,700 Broadway, corner 54th.

FIAT limousine; late model; perfect condition; electrically equipped. Notole, 754 7th Av.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1916, $1,350.
Run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

HUDSON.—Will sacrifice my limousine, 1916 model; run less than 6,000 miles; excellent condition; many extras. Inquire 920 Union St., Brooklyn. 'Phone Prospect 9371.

HUDSON Landaulet for Sale.—A1 condition; used one Summer only. Address Room 301, 111 Broadway.

LYONS-KNIGHT seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger; Model 34; guaranteed. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car; Model 48. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, five-passenger touring car; Model 41. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1916, limousine; must be seen to be appreciated. J. Kramer, Columbus 1478.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD, 6-48, late model, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; looks like a brand new car; has original paint and cannot be told from new; best buy in New York; price, $1,250. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, seven-passenger, 48 H. P. touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 1-35, phaeton touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 6-48, limousines in first-class condition. J. Kramer, Columbus 1478.

PEERLESS 8, like new; leaving town; carries one year guarantee by Peerless Co. 1,632 Hotel Netherland.

PEUGEOT, late model, touring, in perfect condition; also Stearns 1915 landaulet, like new, cost $5,500; will sacrifice both. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

RENAULT LANDAULETTE, 12-18,
CARRIAGE WORK BY BREWSTER.
RENAULT BROUGHAM, 40-60,
1914 MODEL.
RENAULT LIMOUSINE, 12-18.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4887 PLAZA.

STEARNS, late model, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT sedan, 1916, beautifully upholstered; perfect condition; all new, extra-size tires; bargain. Boland Bros., Rahway, N. J.

STUTZ, 1915, Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price, $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 touring; run less than 4,000 miles; price $1,400. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

WE WILL dispose of five new cars at a discount of $600. These cars were to go to Holland, but the exporters are unable to secure shipping space for an indefinite time, the Government having requisitioned all space. If you want a high-grade car at a moderate price, let us demonstrate this car for you. Address Exporter, 93 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS, PACKARDS.
Special monthly rates. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. (Circle 774.)

ATTRACTIVE PACKARD LIMOUSINES for hire, by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

BENZ LUXURIOUS LIMOUSINE, 50 H. P.; Westinghouse springs; rent monthly. Kelster, 146 West 100th St. Riverside 5747.

CHALMERS 1916 seven passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

FIAT.—Limousine, beautiful, for rent. Phone Circle 100; Notole, 754 7th Av.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, 1916, with brand new 1917 limousine landaulet body, never been used, for rent to responsible party by the month. Columbus 9056.

PACKARD 7-passenger landaulet for rent, reasonable; owner drives. Schuyler 1160. Micka.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Stutz Bulldog; immediate, cash. Jaced, 1,700 Broadway; phone Circle 2185.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage Warehouse, 310 West 143d St., near 8th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private bath; steam heat, electricity; references.

MADISON AV., 213.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small room; unexcelled board; steam, electricity; phone.

16TH, 20-22 W.—Large front room; steam heat; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms; private bath; southern exposure.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large, one small room, with board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; table guests; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; excellent board; Jewish family.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined Jewish home for couple or gentlemen; large rooms, superior table.

104TH, 61 W.—Established twenty years; private bath; suite; smaller rooms; clean; comfortable; homelike; generous table; references exchanged.

A.—MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St. Elevator.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite and private bath; single room; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best table; electricity, steam.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

IDEAL HOME, exclusive clientele; connecting rooms. "White Swan," 234 Main St., White Plains. Phone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegantly furnished, sunny front parlor; private bath; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite rooms, with bath; single room; breakfast optional.

55TH, 71 East.—Large light room, running water, electric light, telephone, references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large back parlor with sun parlor; also small room; telephone.

21ST, 128 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat, electricity; single or en suite, with or without bath; modern conveniences; in business district; restaurant connected.

50TH, 19 WEST.—In private family, single or en suite, with bath, and including use of foyer and reception parlor; furnishings, service, and neighborhood of most exclusive character; breakfast optional.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; steam heat; telephone, electricity; reference required.

60TH, (Central Park West.)—Large room; facing park; reasonable. Bartlett, Columbus 5962.

75TH, 220 WEST.—Large, heated front room, facing Broadway; gentleman only. Anthony.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large sunny rooms; private baths, with shower; electricity; $12-$14.

82D, 139 WEST.—Three elegant front rooms; all improvements; references exchanged; to be rented only to refined business parties. Schuyler 4889. Mme. Juliette.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, bath, telephone; convenient subway, "L," and surface lines. Owens.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large, homelike rooms; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

86TH, 314 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large rooms; private baths; one small room.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, sunny, large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, $9; large room, $6; electricity; telephone.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Beautiful furnished room; two men; breakfast optional.

113TH ST., 567 WEST.—Large, light rooms; single or en suite; handsomely furnished or furnished to suit private family; consider kitchen privileges; northeast corner Broadway. Apt. 6E.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Large, sunny room; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms; also suite; reasonable; conveniences. Davis, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; also single; 79th St.

WEST END AV., 350.—Desirable single room for gentleman; private house; modern conveniences.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN, (Hebrew,) desires room, bath; Washington Square or 72 St. neighborhood; $30 monthly; references exchanged. A 94 Times.

Unfurnished.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; well heated; top floor; elevator apartment; small private family; references required; may arrange eat breakfast. Riegger, Morningside 5552.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORK.—A strong woman for general housework; must be willing and obliging; references; sleep out. Address M. B. Kent, 16 West 54th St.

NURSE or attendant for an insane hospital; pay $22 a month and maintenance. Address Box 706, Rye, N. Y.

SALES PEOPLE to sell a much-needed household article to homes; something new and so useful as to arouse enthusiasm wherever presented; good commission paid to good representatives. The D. & H. Co., 140 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; $12 TO START; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY 1,324 AVENUE A, NEAR 71ST ST.

WOMAN, of character and education, wanted immediately for an organizing sales position requiring tact and executive ability; liberal salary; good, natural ability more important than business experience; give full information regarding previous occupation, age, and qualifications in first letter. C. V. Sawhill, 316 Besse Building, Springfield, Mass.

Employment Agencies.

MANY OPENINGS for commercial girls. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION and nurse to invalid; refined lady; speaks English, German. E 210 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess wishes engagements or lessons for mornings. A 93 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, 23, (typist,) part services; salary or room rent; particulars. K 351 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a clock. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert, books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, financial statements, trial balance, audits; $5 month up. J 398 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Executive ability, now in full charge of large manufacturing corporation, desires new connection; highest credentials. K 288 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) factory pay rolls, at present employed, seeks change anything. "Energetic," Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write F. Caruba, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, high-grade cars; long experience; A1 references. H. J. O., 993 Ogden Av. Telephone Melrose 9429.

CHAUFFEUR, single, good mechanic and driver; references; all repairs made. A 52 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position, private or commercial; references. M 44 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, (26,) ambitious, five years' business experience, desires position where ability and integrity are appreciated. R 191 Times.

COMMISSION-SELLING AGENT for any produce and manufactured goods, metal broker, forwarding agent, import, export, securities; conscientious. E. Oftinger, 52 Rue de Paradis, Paris.

EXECUTIVE.—Fellow A. I. E. E., member A. S. M. E., F. I., &c., with broad business experience and technical training, desires position as executive, manager, or on organization work; familiar with shop practice, cost and productive system, and sales engineering; wide experience in operation of power wagons; also in their design, construction, and purchase. X 214 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER, (37.)
Energetic, resourceful; experienced various specialty lines; clean record. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, capable salesman, speaking different languages, seeks lucrative affiliation with American house as European representative; familiar with European moneys, business systems, and commerce. Address Joseph Shawl, care Hotel McAlpin, City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 TO 27, EXPERIENCED IN KEEPING AN ENTIRE SET OF BOOKS, ALSO IN THE SUPERVISION OF AN OFFICE ORGANIZATION, IS DESIRED BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY; REPLY MUST STATE IN FULL AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS OPPORTUNITY, 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF ENTIRE SET OF BOOKS; NOT AFRAID OF WORK; WAGES $18 TO $20 TO START, WITH ADVANCEMENT AS ABILITY IS SHOWN; INSURANCE AND BONUS ADVANTAGES; GIVE REFERENCES. W 198 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, first class, familiar with forwarding business; reply, stating age, experience, and salary required. K 290 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office; must be 16; permanent positions; $6 to start; fine opportunities for advancement. Call 9:30, Western Electric Company, Inc., 463 West St.

BOY.—Unusual opportunity for a bright, ambitious boy, age 15-17, in an office and salesroom of large manufacturing concern; can learn business and advance to a good paying position; must be neat and of good family and live at home. Apply in own handwriting, Opportunity, M 69 Times.

BOY.—$6 start; bright, energetic; good appearance; high school education; excellent opportunity for advancement; advertising agency. E 218 Times Annex.

CONNECTIONS with a German gentleman having experience in making of bronze powders and able to manage a shop wanted; good salary and commission; no inexperienced need apply. Communicate with Mrs. A. Nutman, 12 May St., Providence, R. I.

DOOR BOY wanted, neat, for 5th Av. establishment. Write L. D., Box 50, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

DRAFTSMEN.—Two capable men wanted; one on factory building alterations, including power transmission and piping, the other on machine and steel plate design; both preferably with experience in chemical manufacturing; location, 60 miles New York City; state former employer and length of service, also salary desired. X 307 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, with several years' experience, preferably in electrical apparatus, for detailing; give full details as to experience, age, and salary. Call or write American X-Ray Equipment Co., 401-5 East 31st St.

EXECUTIVE POSITION AVAILABLE.

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE ACCUSTOMED TO SUPERVISING QUANTITY PRODUCTION, PREFERABLY OF MACHINE PARTS AND STAMPINGS, ON A MODERN BASIS; SHOULD HAVE SOME TECHNICAL AND CONSTRUCTION EXPERIENCE; PREFER MAN AROUND 30 TO 35 YEARS OLD, WILLING TO JOIN A LARGE ORGANIZATION AS UTILITY MAN AT COMMENSURATE SALARY AND CANDIDATE FOR FUTURE POSITIONS OF MORE IMPORTANCE AS OPENINGS ARISE DUE TO EXPANSION; LOCATION, EAST. X 312 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMAN. — Ladies' trimmed hat house wants experienced man to take charge of factory; must be experienced in this line; attractive proposition to right man. H. F., 272 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN of ability, having wealthy acquaintances, wanted to sell industrial chemical stock; liberal commission; no advances. B. C., 135 Times.

GOLD PENS.—Two first-class grinders and a setter up; good pay, steady work. Bay State Pen Co., Mansfield, Mass.

MANAGER wanted for popular priced vaudeville house; only those who have had previous experience need apply; state age, salary expected and previous employment. M 64 Times.

NEWS PRINT SALESMAN, HAVING EXTENSIVE ACQUAINTANCE WITH PUBLISHERS, TO SELL NEWS PRINT; EXCEPTIONAL OFFER; SALARY BASIS; STATE REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AGE. M 71 TIMES.

OPPORTUNITY
REQUIRES
a young man under 25, single, healthy, unmindful of days or hours, English perfect, well equipped with general information, good memory, able to take rapid dictation accurately; some experience in magazine or newspaper work very desirable; he will act as secretary to an editor; in writing, omit qualifications not specified here, and state reasons for thinking you want this job. Address K 272 Times Downtown.

OPTICIANS wanted, thoroughly experienced in grinding and polishing telescope lenses, prisms, &c.; only those need apply who can work to test glasses; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 70 Times.

SALESMAN. — WANTED, KEEN, LIVE salesman, with ability above the average, for established wholesale business; good, tough proposition, requiring hard, conscientious work, but with good earnings and future limited only by calibre; bond and A1 references required; all-year line; salary and commission; territories New England and Middle West; state age, religion, experience. M 53 Times.

SALESMEN.
Salesmen are reaping a harvest handling the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Handy Volume edition; more than a million dollars will be spent in advertising in the next few months; we furnish you all the leads you can handle; commission, with drawing account; a thorough training is given; rapid promotion is guaranteed. M 46 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character, with a proven selling record, for a position where ability to sell will lead to rapid promotion; commission with drawing account. Address in confidence, M 45 Times.

SALESMEN to secure contracts from retail stores for most popular window cartoon advertising service; present salesmen average $5,000 annually in commissions; those having sold syndicate or window services write; mention references; full particulars regarding experience, earning power, where traveled, &c. K 283 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
COLORS AND CHEMICALS.—IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING HOUSE WANTS MAN TO SELL IN AND AROUND NEW YORK, AND ALSO TO TRAVEL; GOOD POSITION; ON COMMISSION; REFERENCES REQUESTED. K 291 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—AN A1 DECORATIVE AND FURNISHING CONCERN REQUIRES SERVICES EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT SALESMAN; STATE EXPERIENCE, REMUNERATION REQUIRED, AND PERSONALITIES. W 183 TIMES.

SALESMAN for New York State and vicinity; established territory; well represented line of popular priced house dresses; salary. M 72 Times.

SALESMAN to carry a strong, popular line children's white dresses, city and out of town, commission basis, for big trade only. Address K 352 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, who thoroughly understands shipping and is somewhat familiar with railroad work; state salary required. A 92 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A capable and experienced Superintendent for a patent medicine business; must have best reference and knowledge in compounding medicine. Dr. M. Spiegel, Albany, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

MANY OPENINGS NOW for bookkeepers, stenographers. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

Instruction.

MEN EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
MECHANICAL DENTISTS DO IT.
Complete short course; easy payments.
START ANY TIME DAY OR NIGHT.
Taught by laboratory training; no books.
Graduates in big demand because of our 24 years' experience and recognized ability.
INVESTIGATE; be convinced by FACTS.
Visit, write or tel. Van. 282 for Book 19.
BODEE Dental Trade School, 15 W. 44th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

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Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

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Notable New Year's Eve Celebration.
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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Lost and Found Advertisements on Last Page.

AID TO 100 NEEDIEST A BLOW AT POVERTY

Charity Workers Recognize Part of Times in Permanently Removing Distress.

BENEFICIARIES MERRY TODAY

In Some Cases Those Who Helped Will Continue Their Interest in Stopping Suffering.

Many persons are going to have a really merry Christmas today who a few weeks ago looked forward to Dec. 25 only as a day when their suffering would be a little harder to bear when the whole city was rejoicing. This is one result of the generous response to the appeal published in The New York Times for aid for New York's 100 neediest cases of poverty.

That there are other results in the success of this campaign of helpfulness was brought out yesterday by what was said about the merits of the campaign by the heads of the four leading charity organizations in the city. These other results are more far-reaching than that of food and warmth and good cheer on Christmas Day.

In talks with Robert W. de Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society; with Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association; with Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Alfred T. White, President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, it was made clear that the leaders in organized charity in the city look for all New York to share in the benefits extended with such liberal generosity to their neediest cases.

"The Times published a list of the 100 neediest cases and the money received, just about $50,000, will relieve a good many more than the number specified," said Mr. Folks. "But, the fact that the public has been aroused to the existence of the problem we are facing every day means as much to us as the amount of money received." He was also gratified at the recognition of the need for organized charities which was implied in every letter received by his own organization.

Wants Citizens to Diminish Poverty.

"Every dollar which has been sent to us as a result of the appeal on the part of The Times," added Mr. Folks, "will be expended on the cases for which the money was given. Our organization is here. Its staff of experts is ready to take up their duty of making of every helpless dependent on the list a helpful cripple. Others have given the money to maintain the organization and pay salaries and expenses.

"We hope, therefore, that investigation by private citizens into our daily work will impel them to a realization of the need to take a hand in the movement to diminish all poverty, part and parcel.

"The same thing which grew out of these organizations for the sake of intelligent charity we hope will be the experience of individuals who have thus entered our field. The organization started purely on a relief basis, but then developed until they are doing a great work in preventive measures. So with the individual, he or she should naturally find the way easy from the relieving of the needy to the much more difficult question of prevention of the occasion for relief."

Mr. De Forest of the Charity Organization Society said he considered the spirit of generosity which had been roused in the city by The Times appeal to be a benefit not only to the needy, but also to the community itself.

"It is a generous city," he said, "and has responded splendidly to the call for help. I think it is a great thing for us all to have this spirit roused at such a season. There is always a response when everybody is convinced that the money called for will be spent in the best interests of those in need. That organized charity is prepared to do."

Mr. Bliss of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor asserted that the answer to The Times appeal far surpassed his greatest hopes. He said that he hoped that the result of the whole campaign would be to make people realize that the destitution which they were so ready to relieve at Christmas was present throughout the entire year, and that how to improve it should be one of the foremost questions of the new year.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which had twelve of the 100 neediest cases published in The Times, announced last night that practically double the amount they had asked had been received, so that many more cases will be helped, with the permission of the givers in each case.

More Poverty in Brooklyn.

A letter from President White said poverty was on the increase in Brooklyn. The letter follows:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Your many readers in Brooklyn are cordially appreciative of the great service The New York Times is rendering to the destitute families struggling against tides of misfortune, whose care belongs to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and of whom we have been permitted to present a few cases out of the many that would make equal appeal.

The problems of poverty in our great city fall in steadily increasing proportion on the Borough of Brooklyn, as new lines of rapid transit are developed, and Brooklyn must depend more and more on assistance from the host of sympathetic men and women beyond the borough lines in whose homes The Times is welcomed. * * *

There is no larger service than to bring into human touch and sympathy those who can aid and those who need aid, and on behalf of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities I would express to The Times and toll who have responded to its appeals our appreciation and gratitude. Sincerely yours,

ALFRED T. WHITE,
President Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

In spite of the fact that yesterday was Sunday, in the State Charities Aid Association rooms in the United Charities Building on Fourth Avenue there were many busy persons. In addition to a tree with its many-colored lights, there will be toys for every tiny guest. Many of the cases described in The Times will be there, as also will be many others.

Contributions All Continued.

Miss Sophie Theis, head of the department of child placing, paused to say what she thought of the campaign for help.

"People who become interested in individual cases any number of times go to the general subject of relief work," she said. "Here is a good instance: In 1913 a foreigner read of the 100 neediest cases in The Times. He gave to us a little something for one of the cases, and ever since then not a month has gone by but what he has sent us his check to be used 'where needed.'"

In the relief work this year The Times, as well as the four leading charitable organizations, has been the recipient of checks intended for the help of the hundred neediest cases. Since the cases have all been closed now, it is suggested that persons who may desire to contribute do so by sending their contribution directly to the organization whose cases they want to help.

LASTING HELP FOR NEEDIEST.

Some Cases of a Year Ago in Brooklyn Permanently Relieved.

A history of the neediest cases relieved last year shows that the work done has, in many instances, been final. Histories from the State Charities Aid Association have already been published, as have those from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society. Those which follow are taken from the files of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

A year ago the mother of a little family was in the second stage of tuberculosis. The oldest daughter was blind and the next oldest had tuberculosis. The only healthy member of the family was a younger girl, who would not be able to work for several years. Through money obtained proper medical treatment was given, so that the mother and the second daughter now are much better, and the doctors have discharged them from the tuberculosis clinic. Sight is gradually returning to the blind girl. For more than a year this girl has been attending the School for the Blind, and has been able to earn $2 a week. She has a promising voice, and a friendly visitor has been found who is training her. The Board of Child Welfare now is giving a pension to this family.

Through the fund of The Times it was possible to help Mrs. T., whose husband had died and left her with five young children. The urgent need for money was due to the fact that Mrs. T. had sold her husband's business and secured $600. She was planning to invest this money when it was stolen from her, leaving her penniless. Medical attention was obtained for the two oldest children, and they now are well. The oldest boy has been kept in school, and will graduate from grammar school in February. He has a part-time position outside of school hours which makes him feel his responsibility. He will go to work after graduation, but hopes to continue his studies at night school.

Husband Rejoins Family.

He has been entered in a class at the Music School Settlement and a piano has been given to him. The family has been moved into a comfortable apartment, and an uncle of the children is living in the home. The mother, who is a skillful dressmaker, has now a promising business owing to the efforts of a friendly visitor. The family is self-supporting.

A year ago Mrs. A.'s husband had deserted her and left her with four little children, the youngest a baby of five months. Mrs. A. was in poor health, owing to her efforts to support her little ones. Through the assistance secured it was possible to help this little family until Mr. A. was found. The wife took him to court, and he was compelled to support the family. The experience proved to be a good one for him, and he has been doing his part, so that it has not been necessary for the bureau to visit the home for several months.

A year ago at this time Mrs. D. was ill, owing to the sudden death of her husband and the fear of losing her home. She was unable to make more than $3 a week, and there were four children to support. In response to the story published in The Times, money was received which enabled the bureau to assist Mrs. D. in rent and food until she was well enough to withstand an operation. This occurred in the Spring. Relatives looked after the children during the mother's illness.

Children Get an Education.

After her return to the home Maggie, who had a weak heart, was sent to Staten Island for six weeks. She returned the middle of July, much improved. The mother is now able to earn more money, and her relatives are helping. The family standard is good, and conditions are very much improved.

In another family the father had died of tuberculosis and the mother had a position in a factory, and with the insurance left by her husband, was trying to keep her little home together. Little by little the insurance fund decreased and the mother was facing the time when she could no longer meet the family needs. There were three girls in the family who were bright and had splendid school records. Owing to assistance through The Times it was possible to supplement the mother's earnings and to keep Anna in school. She is taking a high school commercial course and will graduate in two years. Florence also is hoping to be a teacher. The Board of Child Welfare is interested and has granted a pension of $26 a month. This will begin the first of January.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—$75 reward for the return of a black dress-suit case with red lettering, H. H. C.; lost Dec. 20, 1916, between 99th St., Riverside Drive, and Hotel Plaza; no questions asked. J. L. Rudell, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Cane, with gold band near top, with name and residence, 30 W. 92d St., engraved; gold strip on handle; light wood; reward. Return to H. B. Haviland, 229 West 43d St., N. Y. C.

LOST.—Ring, platinum and onyx, 14 small diamonds, one large, between chop suey restaurant, 96th St., Broadway, and 69th St., or subway, or Friday, between 69th and 57th St.; $40 reward. Lynn, 140 West 69th.

LOST—Brooch, turquoise matrix, surrounded with pearls, 57th St. and 162d St., Broadway or subway; sentimental value; generous reward. Apartment 42, 260 West 57th St.

LOST.—A Persian lamb muff, Dec. 11th. Bloomingdale's or left in taxicab from Biltmore to 11th St. and 5th Av. and return. Reward. Phone 7344 Plaza.

LOST—Silver bracelet watch between 11th St. and 5th Av. and 24th St.; reward. 34 West 11th St.

LOST—Small gold coin purse Saturday evening on the bus; reward. Return to F. B. Cook, 103 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond circle pin; reward. Telephone 590 Plaza.

$25 REWARD

for earring, black ony and diamond top and ball drop, lost Friday, 54th St. and Park Av. to 5th Av. and 28th St. to East 48th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Pekingese spaniel, dark red color, four months old, female; reward. Judge, 977 East 24th St., Brooklyn. Midwood 1245.

Found.

FOUND—Muffler, vicinity Columbus Circle. Address X291 Times Annex.

22D ENGINEERS BACK FROM BORDER

Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt Heads Them in Review and Parade Up Fifth Avenue.

TOOK EIGHT DAYS TO RETURN

Storms and Traffic Congestion Delayed Journey of 403 Officers and Men.

After many delays on the way from the Mexican border because of storms and congestion on the railroads, 403 officers and men of the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers arrived here yesterday morning to spend the Christmas holidays at their homes. Their trip required eight days. They said they were glad to get home. All the men appeared to be in excellent physical condition.

The engineers made the last part of their trip over the Lackawanna Railroad and they were greeted at the Hoboken station by a small army of relatives and friends, who followed across the river by ferry and marched, with others who joined them in Manhattan, across the city and up Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, and then to Columbus Circle, where the soldiers took subway trains to their armory at 168th Street.

At the head of the engineers was their new leader, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt. Crowds thronged the streets and gave to the soldiers a warm welcome.

In front of the University Club at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue a stand had been erected from which Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Major Gen. O'Ryan, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer, Lieut. Commander Josephthal, Major Hoppin, Captain Crall, Major Cookingham, General Nelson P. Henry, President Henry D. Cooper of the University Club, and Judge Frederick DeWitt Wells reviewed the soldiers.

Colonel Vanderbilt did not wish to lead his men, as he was only recently assigned, but Lieut. Col. Conrow, who was in charge of the men during the trip from the border, insisted that Colonel Vanderbilt take personal command. The new leader was recognized by many in Fifth Avenue and was cheered. Members of his family witnessed the ovation tendered to him from his residence in Fifth Avenue near Fifty-fourth Street.

The soldiers brought with them many animals as mascots and these were taken to the armory.

NEW YORK TROOPS DELAYED

23d Infantry to Leave Pharr, Texas, Today or Tomorrow.

PHARR, Texas, Dec. 24.—The Twenty-third New York Infantry, scheduled to leave here today for home, will not depart before tomorrow, and possibly as late as Tuesday, it was announced at headquarters tonight. No reasons for the delay were given.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 23.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston gave out tonight the dates set for the departure from the border of the various National Guard organizations ordered mustered out of the Federal service.

Of the Indiana forces at Llano Grande, A company, Signal Corps, and Ambulance Company No. 1 will depart Dec. 27, and the First Battalion, Field Artillery, less Battery D, Dec. 29, en route to Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The Maryland Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Company No. 1, equipment awaiting, cannot depart from Eagle Pass until destination is known.

New York Ambulance Company No. 3 is ready to depart from McAllen, but is awaiting information as to ultimate destination. The Thirty-first Michigan Infantry is scheduled to depart from El Paso Dec. 27, en route to Fort Wayne, Mich.

Pennsylvania Division Headquarters, Second Brigade Headquarters, Signal Battalion, and Fourth Infantry are ready to depart from El Paso, Jan. 3 to 6. Pennsylvania Sixteenth Infantry is to depart Jan. 3. The ultimate destinations for the Pennsylvania organizations are not yet known.

The New York Second Field Artillery is expected to move Dec. 29 for McAllen. The Virginia First Infantry is ready to depart Jan. 2 from Brownsville. The date of departure from Mercedes of the New York Field Hospital Company No. 3 has not yet been fixed. Michigan's Brigade Headquarters and Thirty-second Infantry are ready to depart Dec. 27 from El Paso.

The Pennsylvania First Cavalry will be ready to depart Jan. 9 from El Paso. Ambulance Company No. 1 and Field Hospital No. 1 will be ready to depart Jan. 11.

LONG FOR HOME CHRISTMAS.

Troops at McAllen Miss the Cold Northern Holiday.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Dec. 24.—Although there will be no lack of merriment on Christmas Day in any of the camps of the New York Brigade, it will not seem like Christmas, the soldiers say, because the "folks at home" are missing. In addition to expanses of sand and a temperature of 70 degrees instead of cold weather and snow, there are parties of Mexican children shooting firecrackers and Roman candles. So, somehow, Christmas is not Christmas to a Northerner. It is a Fourth of July at Coney, and neither gifts nor messages from home nor an abundance of army turkey and expressions of good-will can make it anything else.

Christmas songs and Christmas stories, Christmas music and Christmas poems were on the program of the First Cavalry minstrel show last night. At midnight mass was celebrated by Father Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Mgr. Connelly of the Twelfth, because the air was just a little more wintry than early in the evening. All this week the soldiers have no drills or training exercises. Many entertainments will be given.

VILLA GOT TORREON, WASHINGTON HEARS

Bandits Occupied Town Saturday, Says Report—List of the Foreign Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Official reports to the State Department today from border and Mexican interior points say that Villa bandits yesterday occupied Torreon. No details of the action were given except that many foreigners, anticipating that the attack would be successful, had departed before the bandits entered.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 24.—An American here, known to be a close friend of Francisco Villa, asserted today that he had received information that Villa's forces captured Torreon at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Villa gave orders to commanders there not to harm the lives or property of foreigners, it was stated.

A State Department representative, who received similar information, said he considered it reliable. The fight which preceded the town's occupation by Villa troops began at 4 A. M. Friday, it was said. The Federal agent's informant stated Villa had not harmed any foreign property and had given guarantees to the foreigners remaining in the city. He was not at Torreon in person, it was said, as he was in the vicinity of Bermejillo yesterday.

Reports from Torreon brought here by refugees from Parral were that General Talamante had only a comparatively small garrison, and the fact that the Americans left before the attack started was taken to indicate the apparent inability of the Carranza forces to withstand the attack.

General Francisco Gonzales will leave Juarez tomorrow with his entire command to oppose Villa south of Chihuahua City.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 24.—A dispatch received by United States Consul General Philip C. Hanna of Monterey, now stationed at San Antonio, gives the names of the following refugees from Torreon who arrived in San Luis Potosi late today:

G. Squire, W. E. Thomas, Carmin Horns, J. J. Martin, O. E. Musebach, Dr. Carr, J. Roquet, Dr. King, L. McEwen and wife, Willis Lee and wife, W. C. Enders, E. L. White, Sam Graham, P. Lamonte Schulse, J. A. Porter and wife, H. N. Boren, G. H. Pound, L. A. Rone, J. Richards, R. Hilker, L. C. Alveres and wife, J. H. Woodworth and wife, and J. M. Draeger.

The message was sent by British Vice Consul O'Shea, in whose charge the foreigners left Torreon. When they left Torreon on Tuesday they understood Villa followers were within fifteen miles of the city. Several foreigners remained in the city, including the French and German Consuls.

DISCUSS VILLA'S CAMPAIGN.

Carranza and Aids Hear Bandit Was Defeated at Torreon.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 24, (via Galveston.)—Generals Obregon, Gonzalez, Dieguez, and Aguilar at luncheon with First Chief Carranza today discussed changes in the military situation in the north as a result of the attack on Torreon by Villa. A wireless from Torreon advised that Villa, after a battle of several hours, was defeated and retired eastward. Large bodies of troops are to be moved from the centre of Mexico to the north to co-operate in the pursuit.

Carranza and Aguilar refuse to discuss the American-Mexican conferences until the arrival of further reports. Commissioner Pani is expected to arrive here in a few days with suggestions made by the American conferees. Owing to the presence of bandits near San Luis Potosi trains to Laredo have been suspended for a few days.

Carranza will open the irrigation works at Lake Chapala, Gualadajara, the first week in January.

The Constitutional Congress has reaffirmed that elections shall take place the first Sunday in March, and the President shall be seated the first day in April.

SING ACROSS THE BORDER.

Americans and Mexicans Alternate in Verses of Hymn.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Dec. 24.—Mexico sang to the United States and the United States sang to Mexico in an unusual Christmas celebration here tonight, when a member of the choir of the Piedras Negras Roman Catholic Church, standing on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, sang the first stanza of the "Adeste Fideles," (Come, Ye Faithful,) the second stanza being immediately picked up by a member of the choir of the Eagle Pass Church of Our Lady of Refuge on the Texas bank of the international boundary. Alternating in this manner, the entire hymn was sung.

In the local Roman Catholic Church regular soldiers and Tennessee and Maryland guardsmen sang "Silent Night," the hymn being sung in thirteen different languages, including English, Spanish, Russian, Greek, Syriac and Japanese.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment early in the evening arranged a Christmas tree on the court house lawn and distributed more than 3,000 toys to children of Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras. The tree was the gift of the City of Baltimore, the toys were given by Baltimore citizens, and the tree and the toys were brought to the border in a special car furnished free by a railroad company.

SEES TROUBLE FROM VILLA.

John W. Roberts Favors Either Intervention or Embargo on Arms.

John W. Roberts gave a lecture on "Three Years with Villa" last night at the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Sands Street, Brooklyn. He said the bandit now had 5,000 soldiers, and predicted that he would "come back" as a military leader, if not as a diplomat, and cause endless trouble if the United States failed to take drastic action. Mr. Roberts offered two solutions for the present situation. One was intervention, the other an embargo on arms.

"Mexico can't manufacture the implements of war," he said. "Place an embargo on arms, and the revolution will come to an end within six months. Why, all of the 339 Americans killed in Mexico during the terms of Presidents Taft and Wilson were killed with bullets made in the United States. Either intervention or an embargo on arms is necessary if anything is to be accomplished."

Mr. Roberts said he would not be in the least surprised if Villa carried out his threat to attack Chihuahua City again on Christmas Day. Villa, he said, generally kept his word. He asserted that much of the trouble in Mexico was due to the fact that this country had not paid enough attention to the threats of Villa.

General Pershing still had orders to capture Villa dead or alive, said Mr. Roberts, but also had orders not to move from his present position, thus leaving him in a quandary how to carry out the original orders.

As to Villa's finances, Mr. Roberts said that he had from $500,000 to $750,000 in banks in this country.

Raises Newspaper's Price.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 24.—The Wheeling Daily News today announced that its subscription rates would be advanced from 10 to 13 cents a week on Jan. 1.

MEMBER OF THE 7TH ENDS LIFE WITH GAS

Ezra B. Naylor, Jr., Arrays Himself in Full Uniform to Die.

HAD SERVED ON BORDER

Returned to Find That His Fiancee Had Married Another Man.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 24.—A few hours after he had received a letter from his fiancée that she had married another man in Brooklyn, Ezra B. Naylor, Jr., arrayed himself in the full uniform of the Seventh Regiment, of which he was a member, went into the kitchen of his home at 201 Fremont Street, and some time later was found dead from gas.

Naylor was 26 years old and had done border duty with the Seventh. Before he went away with the regiment he and Miss Mildred Barger of 312 Walnut Street had planned to get married in the near future, but while he was away the young woman transferred her affections to John McCord of Brooklyn.

Naylor did not see Miss Barger when he returned a few days ago from the border. Last night when he returned from his business place in Manhattan there was a note from the young woman, Coroner Forshay says, in which she wrote that she had married McCord in Brooklyn. This note seemed to unnerve Naylor, and he remained about the house for the rest of the night. He spent much time in cleaning his revolver and then went to bed, sleeping as usual with his brother.

Some time during the night Naylor arose, dressed himself in his guardsman's uniform and went into the kitchen. It was after daylight this morning when his sister smelled gas and aroused her mother, who went into the kitchen and found her son dead and the place full of gas. The Coroner believes that Naylor was dead at least an hour or more before he was found. He says it does not seem possible that all the gas jets could have been accidentally turned on.

Naylor was employed in the business offices of the New York Central Railroad at the Grand Central Terminal. At the home of the relatives of Miss Barger tonight it was impossible to get any information. The house was dark and no answer was made to a ring of the doorbell.

WOMEN IMPRISONED IN LIFT.

Three in V. E. Macy's Home Rescued by Police.

A burglar alarm summoned aid to three women imprisoned in an elevator in the home of Valentine Everit Macy, the banker, at 37 West Fifty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning. The Macys are spending the holidays in a country home, and Miss Jennie Traynor, the caretaker, is looking after the house. With her were the Misses Val Keesse and May Kirkwood. The three entered the elevator about 10 o'clock Saturday night and started it. The elevator stuck between the second and third floor and they could not open the door.

The women shouted, but no one heard their cries. Then they began pushing every possible electric button in the vain hope that a bell would ring that would be heard. It happened that one of the buttons set off a burglar alarm and a loud ringing burst on the quiet street at 2 o'clock in the morning. Patrolmen Solomon and Lyman of the East Fifty-first Street Station drew their revolvers and dashed to the house.

The front door was locked, but Solomon climbed to the second story window, from which the ringing was coming, and broke a window. When he entered the house he heard the women's voices and traced them to the elevator shaft. The policemen attacked the iron work of the elevator door with bars and chisels they found in the basement, and after a half hour's work released the women.

Start the New Year With a $25 Special

We say special because more expensive Suitings and Overcoatings have been added to our $25 line prior to stock taking.

There are some remarkable offerings that Fifth Ave. tailors would not equal for less than $50 or more. They are unusual.

Suits or overcoats ordered before three o'clock on Wednesday will be ready in time for New Year's Eve.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

BROOKLYN
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn

Announce, Beginning To-morrow, Dec. 26

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale

When Important Price Reductions Will Take Effect

The Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Street Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Fur Coats, Furs and Girls' Coats and Dresses

Will Be Closed Out

Regardless of Original Cost or Selling Price

Second Floor, Take Elevator

Du Barry
392 5th Ave.
Corner 36th Street

Are Going Out of Women's Apparel Business

Very Short Time Remaining To Dispose of Very Large Stocks

Reductions Tremendous

COATS, SUITS, GOWNS, BLOUSES

Odd Suits, 10.00
Odd Coats, 13.75

Your choice of about 60 together—odd sizes from high-priced lots.

Fur Trimmed Bolivia Coats *Formerly up to $60* 19.75
Silk Afternoon Dresses *Formerly up to $45.00* 21.50
Dance Frocks *Formerly up to $50.00* 15.00
Georgette Blouses *Formerly up to $12.00* 3.75
Evening Wraps *Formerly up to $50.00* 19.75

Hundreds of Other Values Just as Great

Du Barry

No. C. O. D.'s Stewart & Co. *No Credits*

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

December Clearance Sales

Featuring Extraordinary Reductions in Women's & Misses' Winter Apparel

Fur Trimmed Suits
Formerly $24.50 & $29.50
12.50
Of Velour, Broadcloth and Gabardine, handsomely fur trimmed, in all the desirable colors; coats are silk lined and warmly interlined.

Sport or Skating Suits
Formerly $24.50, $29.50 & $34.50
15.00
Of heavy Jersey Cloth and Velveteen, handsomely fur trimmed, suitable for sport, skating and general utility wear.

Fur Trimmed Suits
Formerly $39.50 & $49.50
22.50
Fur trimmed models in Velour and Broadcloth, in all the desirable colors of the season.

Fur Trimmed Suits
Reduced to
24.50
Fashioned of heavy Jersey Cloth of an extra fine quality; trimmed with Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat.)

75 High Cost Suits
Fashioned of finest fabrics, including Satin, Chiffon finished Broadcloth and various high quality Velours. *Former Prices $69.50 to $119.50* 39.50

Fur Trimmed Coats
Reduced to
13.50
Developed in Velour, Velvet Corduroy or Novelty Cloth, in all the desirable colors; handsomely fur trimmed; part or full lined with satin or peau de cygne.

Fur Trim'd & Tailored Coats
Formerly to $29.50
18.50
In Bolivia, Velvet Plush, Velour and Broadcloth, many are handsomely fur trimmed; most are silk or satin lined throughout and warmly interlined. A few are part lined; in all the favored colors.

Fur Trimmed Coats
Formerly to $39.50
24.50
Wool Velour and Bolivia Cloth, fitted flare or loose models; handsomely fur trimmed; silk lined throughout and warmly interlined.

Evening Wraps & Capes
Luxuriously Fur Trimmed
Formerly to $49.50
29.50
Silk Chiffon Velvet, Silk Velour, Velvet Plush, Bolivia, Wool Velour, Broadcloth, Duvetyn, in evening and pastel shades, plain and fancy linings, extra heavy interlined.

Daytime & Evening Dresses
Formerly to $49.50
24.50
Georgette Crepe and Silk Chiffon Velvet, also combinations of Georgette Crepe and Silk Chiffon Velvet, handsomely beaded and embroidered; some trimmed with real furs.

Daytime & Evening Dresses
Reduced to
15.00
Materials are Georgette, Satin, Velveteen, Serge and Jersey Cloth; exquisite models for present wear; Party Dresses, Dance Frocks, Dinner Gowns and Street Dresses in the season's most desirable colors.

Serge Dresses
Reduced to
10.00
About 50 in the lot, beaded, embroidered and pleated models in smart straight line effects.

Daytime & Evening Dresses
Values up to and in excess of $100.00
39.50
Gowns of Chiffon Velvet, Satin, Georgette Crepe and Silk Lace, only one or two of a kind.

Bordered Hudson Seal Coats
Reduced to
95.00
Dyed muskrat, 40 inches long, collar and border of genuine Skunk.

Hudson Seal Coats
Reduced to
175.00
Dyed Muskrat, 45 inches long, deep cape collar, cuffs and 6 inch border of genuine Skunk.

Fur Neckpieces

Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*)	7.95	19.75
Natural Raccoon	7.95	12.50
Mole	29.50	49.75
Black Fox	14.50	25.00
Skunk	23.50	35.00
Lynx	24.50	49.50

Fur Muffs

Hudson Seal (*Dyed Muskrat*)	8.50	12.75
Black Fox	15.00	19.75
Mole	22.50	37.50
Natural Raccoon	12.75	19.75
Skunk	23.50	45.00
Lynx	29.50	39.50